VOL. X....NO. 3006.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Mayor Berrett, of Washington, a Prisoner of State.

Confiscation of Goods Destined for the Rebels.

No Rebel Troops at Harper's Ferry.

Johnston Concentrating his Forces at Leesburgh.

More National Prisoners Escaped from Richmond.

Secession Outrage at Cumberland, Md.

Attempt to Capture Ex-Gov. Thomas.

Attempts to Raise Peace Flags in Connecticut.

The Bridgeport Farmer Office Demolished.

INTERESTING FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Rebels at Sewall's Point Startled.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 24.

The rebels in the vicinity of TAYLOR'S tavern, about five miles from Fort Corcoran, took another fright last night, and fired five rounds of artillery at some imaginary foe.

AN IMPORTANT SEIZURE.

About one o'clock, this morning, seven wagon loads of flour passed within our lines, nine miles below the Eastern Branch, destined for Marlborough, Md., a convenient point for its transportation across the Potomac to Virginia. It being manifestly intended for the rebels, Capt. BOWEN, of the Second Regiment, Excelsior Brigade, seized it, and it is now held as contraband.

THE TROOPS IN VIRGINIA.

A regular officer stationed on the Virginia side states that the troops are daily improving in efficiency, drill and *morale*, so much so that he is confident that they will prove excellent soldiers in the next battle.

GEN. MANSFIELD COMING NORTH.

Gen. MANSFIELD'S Head-quarters were closed to-day, the Department of Washington having been superseded. He will leave for the North on Monday.

AN ARRIVAL FROM RICHMOND.

Two prisoners, who escaped from Richmond on the 13th, arrived yesterday. They are Capt. DE GOLYER, of the Fourth Michigan, and Assistant-Quartermaster HENRY C. JENCKES, of the Second Rhode Island. Both were captured at Bull Run. They report the prisoners mostly confined in the tobacco warehouse. Sixty officers, and Mr. ELY and Mr. HUSSON, of Rochester, are confined in a room sixty feet by twenty-four. Mr. ELY and Col. CORCORAN, and Capt. DOWNEY, of the Fire Zouaves, are well.

The rebels acknowledge their losses at Bull Run to exceed ours. They claim to have thirteen hundred of our prisoners at Richmond, including two hundred and fifty wounded. They are in charge of Capt. TODD, said to be a brother of Mrs. LINCOLN. He is harsh with them, but they speak in the warmest terms of the kindness of Maj. WINDER. Their escape was attended with great privation and danger.

CAME THROUGH.

The TIMES was permitted to come through today and arrived in time.

CLOTHING DEPOT.

The temple of art in course of construction by Mr. RENWICK has been taken by the United States for a clothing depot.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 24.

All written correspondence carried by Express Companies to the Seceded States, is to be at once prohibited.

The question of the terms of enlistment, which has been the source of the recent disturbances in several of the regiments, has been judicially and finally settled. The Government's right to hold the soldiers, and the fallacy of the pretences, originated by mischief-makers, is effectually expressed by the decision of Associate Justice WAYNE, who has made the following order, namely:

"That the writ of *habeas corpus ad sub jiciendum* granted by me on a prior day, to wit, on the 10th instant, upon the application of EDWARD A. STEVENS, the petitioner aforesaid, be and the same is hereby discharged; and that the aforesaid EDWARD A. STEVENS be and he hereby is remitted to his military duty in the First Minnesota Regiment, commanded by Col. WILLIS, a German, and that until then he remain in the custody of the United States Marshal for this District."

The Potter Investigation Committee for a long time were in session to-day. It is said they have reported to the several Departments about two hundred employes who cannot be depended upon as loyal to the Government.

IMPORTANT ARREST IN WASHINGTON.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Aug. 24.

Mayor BERRETT, of Washington, passed through this City as a prisoner this morning. He is *en route* to Fort Lafayette, New-York.

ANOTHER BLOW AT SECESSION JOURNALS.

Postmaster W. B. TAYLOR has just received orders from Washington not to mail any copies of the *Journal of Commerce*, *Daily News*, or Brooklyn *Eagle*, daily or weekly, or the *Freeman's Journal*.

IMPORTANT FROM BALTIMORE.

CAPTURE OF LARGE QUANTITIES OF FLOUR AND WHEAT.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 24.

The agent of the Associated Press, with the army, sends the following from Hyattstown:

Gentlemen from Harper's Ferry state that our troops, under Col. GORDON, have secured large quantities of flour and unground wheat, including five hundred bushels belonging to the secession Army, at a mill owned by HERR A. WELSH. They also dislodged the mill from grinding for several months to come. There were no rebel troops at the Ferry, but their pickets frequently come in. There were supposed to be about five hundred rebel troops at Charlestown. Our Army is now resting, where the climate is salubrious, and the water excellent. Intelligence from the other side of the Potomac says that the rebels have drawn to Leesburgh all their regular forces from Charlestown, Winchester and other points above, and concentrated them at Leesburgh, where their Army numbers from 11,000 to 15,000 men. Capt. HENDERSON'S Home Guard alone remains in Jefferson County. The rebels have taken the pieces at Martinsburgh five locomotives belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and were to make the attempt yesterday to transport them to Strasburgh, or some other point on the Manassas road.

ATTEMPT TO TAKE EX-GOV. THOMAS PRISONER.

GRAFTON, Va., Saturday, Aug. 24.

Last evening, while Ex-Gov. THOMAS was addressing a crowd in front of a hotel at Cumberland, the Secessionists raised a disturbance, which resulted in their being driven home, and the destruction of the *Alleghanian* office, a secession newspaper. This morning, the train bound west, which had Ex-Gov. THOMAS aboard, when about eight miles this side of Cumberland, came suddenly on several cross-ties thrown across the track, and at the same time a number of armed men were seen rapidly descending a neighboring hill. The engineer increased the speed of the locomotive, and succeeded in throwing the ties off the track with but little damage to the engine. Some National scouts then fired into the train, it is supposed by mistake, but without doing any damage. The design of the Secessionists was to take Ex-Gov. THOMAS prisoner.

ARREST OF A BEARER OF DISPATCHES TO JEFFERSON DAVIS.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Saturday, Aug. 24.

Detective KING, of New-York, assisted by United States Marshal ARCHER, of Ohio, arrested DANIEL C. LOWDER, of New-Orleans, at Crestline, Ohio, last night. Mr. LOWDER acknowledges himself as bearer of dispatches from England to JEFFERSON DAVIS, but professes entire ignorance of their contents. The dispatches are in his trunks, which were seized in New-York some days since. The officers, with their prisoner, leave immediately for Washington, via New-York.

EXCITEMENT IN CONNECTICUT.

ATTEMPTS TO RAISE A SECESSION FLAG AT STEPNEY—THE FLAG DESTROYED.

BRIDGEPORT, Saturday, Aug. 24.

A secession flag, under the name of "peace," was hoisted at Stepney, ten miles north of Bridgeport, Conn., this afternoon at 2 o'clock. According to previous announcement a meeting was to have been addressed by SCHNABLE, a broken-down politician from Pennsylvania; also by Ex-Postmaster GOODSELL, of Bridgeport, and one BELDEN, a sixth-rate lawyer from Newtown, Conn.; but before one of these Secessionists had time to open his mouth a procession of carriages appeared, containing one hundred of the first citizens of Bridgeport, and twenty-five of the returned volunteers. In less than forty seconds the secession flag was trailing in the dust, and in twenty seconds more it was torn in five hundred pieces. Several pistols and one gun were taken from the Secessionists, who drew but dared not fire them.

A Union meeting was then organized, of which ELIAS HOWE, Jr., was appointed President, and P. T. BARNUM, Secretary. Some glorious Union resolutions, denouncing peace Secession meetings, were passed, which we send you by mail to-night.

The volunteers are determined to sack the *Farmer* office at Bridgeport to-night, but our citizens are endeavoring to have them wait the action of the proper authorities. P. T. BARNUM.

Half-past Eight P. M.—The secession *Farmer* office has just been gutted by the volunteers in presence of 4,000 to 5,000 citizens. The windows were smashed, the type all thrown into the streets, and the presses destroyed. P. T. BARNUM.

RAISING OF A PEACE FLAG AT NEW-FAIRFIELD.

DANBURY, Conn., Saturday, Aug. 24.

At the raising of a Peace flag at New-Fairfield to-day, about four hundred persons were present. An attempt to haul down the Peace flag and run up the Stars and Stripes in its place was successfully resisted and resulted in a serious fight. Two peace men, Messrs. WILDMAN and GORHAM, were seriously wounded, one of them, it is thought, fatally. No firearms were used. Shovels, pickaxes and stones were freely used. But about seventy Unionists were present. The Peace flag is still flying. Great excitement exists.

DANBURY, Saturday, Aug. 24—10 P. M.

The two wounded Peace men were alive at 5 o'clock this evening. There were only about three hundred people at the meeting. The Peace flag is still flying. No fighting was anticipated. No arrests of the disturbers of the meeting have as yet been made.

STOPPAGE OF THE TRUE AMERICAN.

TRENTON, N. J., Saturday, Aug. 24.

The *True American*, the Democratic organ of New-Jersey, suspended this morning, and gives as a reason that the Government has virtually interdicted the publication of every paper that does not support the Government and Administration. The paper is one of the oldest and most prosperous in the State.

EXCITEMENT AT WILMINGTON, DEL.

WILMINGTON, Del., Saturday, Aug. 24.

Great excitement exists in this city this evening. A large crowd is around the *Gazette* office, which has threatened a course of unjust strictures on the First Delaware Regiment. The Mayor and Police are on the ground. The Mayor is haranguing the crowd, but his remarks appear to have little effect. The course of the paper has for a long time been detractive of the Government.

EXCITEMENT AT LOUISVILLE, KY., ETC.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Aug. 24.

Considerable excitement pervaded the city this afternoon by the parade of a regiment of ROUSSEAU'S Kentucky volunteers from Indiana, which the Secessionists characteristically denounced as an invasion of the neutrality of Kentucky. The object is said to have been the reception of a flag.

Eighty men acting as Surveyor COLTON'S *posse constitutus* went from here this morning to Rolling Fork, and took six wagon loads of contraband goods, which were brought back to Louisville.

This evening an accident occurred on the Lebanon branch of the Nashville Road from the loosening of a rail, by which four or five persons were injured.

Capt. PHELPS, with a company of one hundred men, came up from Camp Boone, to-day, to Haddensville, in search of arms coming down for Unionists, but not finding any on the down freight train they returned.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

THE REBELS AT SEWELL'S POINT SURPRISED.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 23, } via BALTIMORE, Aug. 24. }

Gens. WOOL and BUTLER have spent a part of to-day at the Rip Raps, experimenting with SAWYER'S gun. The second shell thrown burst in the Confederate camp at Sewall's Point, which broke down the flag-staff and scattered the rebels like chaff. A propeller which was landing troops at the Point, put back towards Norfolk. The whole affair was witnessed from the Newport's News steamer.

Grand reviews have been held to-day at Newport's News and Camp Hamilton.

Col. WARDROP has taken command of the Naval Brigade.

The gun-boat *Seminole* has arrived from the blockade off Charleston. The *Seminole* brought up as a prize the schooner *Albion*, formerly a Wilmington pilot-boat, from Cardenas, with a cargo of sugar, coffee, fruits and segars. When taken she was under English colors. The Captain and nearly all hands were drunk. She had run the blockade off Wilmington.

The *Seminole* has also overhauled several vessels showing English colors. She spoke the *Dale* last night. She will coal and undergo repairs at Old Point.

The blockading squadron off Charleston consists of the *Roanoke* and *Vandalia*. The recent gale on the coast was terribly severe.

The Confederate prisoners who arrived here this morning from Baltimore will be sent to Norfolk in a few days.

The propellor *New-York* sailed to-day with nine prisoners for New-York.

SOUTHERN ITEMS VIA LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Aug. 23.

A special dispatch to the *Courier*, of this city from Nashville, says that JEFF. DAVIS has approved the act appointing two other Commissioners to Europe. Also, the act for furnishing aid to Missouri in repelling invaders, and authorizing her admission into the Confederacy.

BEN MCCULLOCH was complimented for the splendid victory of his brave Army in the battle at Oak Hill.

Congress is considering a bill for the sequestration of property of alien enemies of the Confederacy.

Congress is reported as having received dispatches by telegraph, stating that the English Government has sent orders to Admiral MILNE, of the Gulf Squadron, to see that British merchant vessels be properly protected in their ingress and egress to and from the ports in the South. High officials in Richmond are reputed to believe such to be a fact.

The French Consul at Richmond has received dispatches announcing that several French war frigates have sailed for Norfolk.

Congress has called upon the Navy Department for an estimate of the amount required to construct two gun-boats for the defence of Memphis and the Mississippi River.

The report of a battle at Lovettsville is incorrect, the Lincoln troops succeeding in effecting their escape across the Potomac.

Southern passengers who have just arrived, report that martial law was to be proclaimed in Nashville to-day.

PATRIOTISM IN MAINE.

CAMDEN, Saturday, Aug. 24.

There was a great mass meeting in this city, yesterday, in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. Dr. H. ESTERBROOK presided. Speeches were made by Major NICKERSON, of the Fourth Regiment, Hon. E. K. SMART, A. P. GOULD and D. A. BOODY, Democrats, and by H. A. FAREWELL, Gen. DAVIS TILLSON, T. R. SIMONTON and C. A. MILLER, Republicans. About 3,000 people were in attendance. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

RESIGNATION OF NAVY OFFICERS.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug 24.

The following officers of the United States frigate *Congress*, which arrived here this morning, have resigned:

Captain of Marines, ROBERT FAUSITT, of Virginia; Second-Lieut. THOS. S. WILSON, of Missouri; Midshipmen HENRY B. CLAIBORNE and HILARY B. CASS, of New-Orleans.

BOUNTIES TO ENLISTING OFFICERS.

ALBANY, Saturday, Aug. 24.

By a special order, to be issued to-day from Head-quarters, a bounty of two dollars a man is guaranteed to any person who brings in a company of volunteers, not less than thirty-two in number.

PURCHASED FOR THE BLOCKADE.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 24.

The Government has purchased the barks *Wm. G. Anderson* and *Ethan Allen*, for blockading purposes, at a cost of $55,000.

THE SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 24.

The Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. JONES, will reform in a few days, and proceed to the seat of war.

SEIZURE OF A VESSEL SUPPOSED TO BE BOUND FOR A BLOCKADED PORT.

By order of the Surveyor of the Port, the schooner *Alabama* which has been for several days past loading at Pier No. 8, North River, was seized and towed to the Atlantic Dock, where she will be overhauled and her papers examined. Various circumstances combined to warrant the suspicion that this schooner was laying in a cargo for a Southern port, intending to run the blockade, and yesterday it was ascertained that she had changed hands, the new owner purporting to be one JOHN E. BILLUPS who, on being questioned by the Surveyor, said the craft was bound for Washington, but could not give the name of any responsible person in that city to whom he was known, nor did he have the appearance of a *bona fide* owner of a cargo worth at least $15,000. The shipper of the cargo, one J. STARKEY, was sent for, who made his appearance in a condition far from sober, and whose equivocations and contradictory statements confirmed the suspicions at first entertained. The cargo of the schooner consists of salt, leather, whisky, brandy, mackerel, tanners-oil, butter and other stores of this kind, whose possession at the present time would be very acceptable almost anywhere in the boundaries of the C. S. A., but which are not likely to be wafted thither by the schooner *Alabama* for several days to come.

THE RUSH OF TROOPS.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia North American.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22, 1861.

For the two or three first days of the present week, there existed, unquestionably, considerable apprehension of an attack by the rebels, and appearances fully justified the prompt measures adopted by the Secretary of War. Gen. MCCLELLAN had reliable information of the near approach and probable designs of JOHNSTON and BEAUREGARD'S commands, and though entertaining no feeling of insecurity, the General deemed it prudent to have all our available force in the field. To this the Secretary of War gladly assented, because by it not only is the National Capital made safe beyond peradventure, but an opportunity was afforded of stirring up the spirit of the North, which, owing to an overweening confidence, had become somewhat inactive, and a little stimulus was evidently necessary. A large number of prominent citizens in all the loyal States had been commissioned to raise regiments independent of those contemplated by the respective State authorities, and in the majority of instances twenty days had been given to get such regiments ready for mustering into the United States service. Not one of these, I learn, was able to perform the engagement entered into—hence the desirableness of consolidation, and an immediate order to march forward. I confess to being greatly surprised with the result of the investigation made at the instance of Gov. CURTIN, in Philadelphia. One regiment, for example, said to be full a month ago, and accepted for that reason, now arrives here with four or five companies only. So with other regiments—not more than one-fourth of the number accepted a month since will be able now to report. This, as is well known, arises not from any lack of men willing to enlist, but from the conflicting interests of those who desire positions as field and company officers. Scores of men in every town and village ardently wish to serve their country, but such has been the jealousy and mismanagement of persons assuming to command, that recruiting has gone on so slowly, that even those, in numerous instances, who had gone into camp became dissatisfied, and sought opportunities of deserting. On the other hand, directly a chance for an immediate advance to the seat of war was presented, we see all classes of citizens rushing in, regardless of personal considerations, to take their places in the grand Army of the Union. This extraordinary evidence of patriotic devotion to the Government has thrilled the President and his advisers with joyous enthusiasm, and much of the anxiety consequent upon their great and solemn responsibilities is removed by the renewed expression of confidence thus manifested by a brave and loyal people.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

BAD CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI—EXTRAORDINARY EXERTIONS OF GEN. FREMONT—TROOPS POURING IN—GEN. SIEGEL'S VISIT TO ST. LOUIS—MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1861.

The clouds are rapidly thickening around us, and it is only due to the extraordinary exertions of Gen. FREMONT that we can contemplate with a comparative feeling of security the advances made by the enemy. In spite of Mr. CAMERON'S opposition, to whose criminal neglect or stupidity Gen. LYON has fallen a victim, and the loss of Southwestern Missouri may be ascribed, FREMONT has succeeded in obtaining the services of all the available troops of Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, for the object of saving Missouri to the Union, and with Missouri, the whole Northwest, from the ravages of the enemy. These troops are now pouring into our State as rapidly as they can be sent off from their encampments. Some come armed and uniformed, others uniformed but without arms; still, others without anything at all. But it matters not what they bring, so we get the men; Gen. FREMONT'S Enfield rifles are not yet beginning to experience the drain made upon them by the newly-armed regiments.

Saturday morning the eastern train brought us the Twenty-second Indiana Regiment, Col. DAVIS, and the Twenty-third, Col. SANDERSON. Sunday, the Twenty-fourth Indiana, Col. HOVEY, went into encampment at Lafayette Park, and yesterday two Ohio regiments reported themselves at Head-quarters. The Chicago Union Safety Committee has promised to send four more Illinois regiments at an early day, and from Wisconsin two regiments are expected in the course of this week. Our own citizens also are by no means idle. Such exertions were never before witnessed. Every man who can carry a musket hastens to offer his services for the defence of the city and the State. The reorganization of the Home Guards is rapidly progressing, under the untiring supervision of Col. FIALA, of Gen. FREMONT'S staff, who has been appointed Brigade Inspector of the five Home Guard regiments, and from whose military mind the idea of the new plan mainly emanated. Gen SIEGEL'S Regiment, Col. SOLOMON'S, and Col. BLAIR'S, are also being rapidly reorganized. The latter is to be turned into an artillery regiment. Col. BLAIR'S regiment has suffered terribly in the late Springfield battle. Nearly 45 per cent. of the men are among the killed, wounded and missing. The Second Iowa Regiment, which is still in the city, and will probably reënlist with very few exceptions, has also been fearfully dealt with. Five hundred wounded have now been brought into the city. I must say, the poor fellows bore themselves bravely. Not a murmur of complaint was heard, though their wounds had not been dressed, in most cases, and must have produced excruciating pain. It is a shame and disgrace to our army, that we have such a small number of surgeons attached to the regiments. Most of the regiments have only one surgeon, while six is but a fair number to be attached to each regiment.

Yesterday evening's train brought Gen. SIEGEL, the hero of Carthage and Springfield, from Rolla. Quite a crowd had assembled at the passengers' dépôt, to give him a rousing welcome, and to obtain a glance of the far-famed soldier. But the modest General deprived the people of this pleasure by getting off at the freight dépôt, where he immediately took a carriage and went to the head-quarters of Gen. FREMONT. He had a half an hour's interview with the Major-General, at which Gen. ASBOTH and Col. FIALA assisted. Gen. SIEGEL is a slim, undersized-looking man, quite different from what the daguerreotypes on our Fourth-street have represented him to be, by putting his name under the picture of a gigantic, thick-bellied individual. He has a small face, lines strongly marked, short, downy, blonde whiskers under the chin, and a small moustache; the color of his eyes is hidden by a pair of spectacles. His head is beautifully shaped and covered with long, black, silken hair. Calm energy seems to be his main characteristic. His German friends serenaded him in the evening, when he made a short but energetic address, thanking them for their courtesy. He will return to-night or in the morning to Rolla, of which place he has been put in chief command. This settles at once the question of superiority, which Major STURGIS, of the regulars, was inconsiderate enough to provoke after the battle of Springfield, by questioning Gen. SIEGEL'S title to the chief command. Gen. SIEGEL'S commission as Brigadier-General has been made out and signed at Washington, and will soon be in his hands.

Whether Gen. SIEGEL will advance from Rolla so soon as he at first contemplated, is now questionable. The enemy is advancing from all points with evident designs to get possession of the Mississippi River near Cape Girardeau; Pilot Knob, on the Iron Mountain Railroad, leading to St. Louis, and Rolla, on the road to Jefferson City. It has become apparent that with the limited forces Mr. CAMERON had thought fit to assign to the protection of the Northwest, it is altogether impossible to drive out the invaders from the soil of Missouri. It has consequently been determined upon rather to concentrate all the available forces of the Western Department at the most important points for the defence of St. Louis and the capital, Jefferson City, leaving the balance of the State temporarily open to occupation. Thus four regiments have been withdrawn again from Bird's Point, leaving that place almost undefended. The three Illinois regiments and J. T. BURL'S Artillery have been ordered to and are now fortifying Sulphur Springs, a strategical point of great importance some twenty miles below St. Louis, on the the river; while the Iowa regiment has been ordered to Ironton. Brig.-Gen. PRENTISS has also been ordered to Ironton, and is now in command of that important point. Gen. HARDEE is in the vicinity with about 15,000 men, and JEFF. THOMPSON, with four or five thousand, is further south.

PILLOW is still at New-Madrid, where about twelve thousand men still remain under his command. His real designs have not yet transpired. Part of his forces established themselves at Commerce to-day, above Bird's Point, apparently to put up a battery commanding the river, but the arrival of some troops from Cairo speedily dispersed the assembly. The rebels seem to have a marvelous genius for running away. The other day, Col. FRED. HECKER took a walk near Fredericktown, where his regiment had been sent to from Ironton on a scouting expedition, in the company of his Adjutant and an Orderly, when he happened to come upon a company of 80 Secessionists, very comfortably engaged on their breakfast. Drawing his sword, Col. HECKER cried out: "Come on, boys!" and rushed upon them, when the whole company rushed panic-stricken into the woods, leaving their breakfast and arms behind as trophies for the gallant Colonel.

Near Lexington, Booneville, [illegible] Jefferson City, matters have begun to assume so serious an aspect that it has been thought necessary to send several thousand troops from this place and Northern Missouri for the protection of the Capital. Gen. GRANT has been ordered to report himself at Jefferson City, and assume chief command. Detachments of JACKSON'S Army are said to have occupied Osceola and Warsaw, south of Jefferson City.

It is absolutely necessary to raise and arm more Home Guards in such places as Jefferson City, so that it will not be necessary to keep so many of our regiments for the protection of citizens who can protect themselves, if they have but the arms. The greatest uneasiness has been caused at the Capital by the news that the Secessionists of Pettis and Johnson Counties had assembled, under Col. STAPLES, to the number of about three thousand, and were marching upon Jefferson City. A great number of citizens and Home Guards had left those counties and fled to Jefferson City and St. Louis. By to-morrow there will be about five thousand soldiers at the Capital, sufficient, at least, for the present emergency.

The outrages in Northern Missouri continue as usual. The trains are fired into every now and then, and the war between the Secessionists and the Union men has altogether assumed the character of guerilla warfare. Northern Missouri is a pocket edition, new and improved, of Mexico, where there is always fighting, but little damage done. It is a shame, however, that things have been allowed to come to such a pass.

The fortifications around St. Louis are speedily progressing, under the supervision of Col. HASSENDEUBEL. Artillery is unfortunately a little scarce, but what we have is employed to the best purpose. Creels of willows are being constructed, to be filled with sand or earth, and to be used as fortifications. A large number of men is employed in making them, the islands in the river furnishing the best kind of material. The city never was so quiet than since martial law has been declared; why is it not extended over the whole State?

FROM JEFFERSON CITY.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., Saturday, Aug. 24.

GEORGE R. SMITH, of Pettis County, has been appointed Adjutant-General of the State, and JOHN HOWE, Police Commissioner for St. Louis.

CHARTERED AND PURCHASED VESSELS.

A great many lists of gunboats, purchased vessels, and chartered vessels have recently been published. It is needless to say that there is not one of them perfect, as the Navy Department will not, and we believe cannot, furnish a complete and accurate statement of the craft now in its employ. The list printed by us some weeks since was by far the fullest given out. Every craft known to be hired or bought since is added to it, as below. Vessels having a † attached are gunboats; those owned by the Government are marked *.

1. *Albatross.†
2. *Adriatic.†
3. *Alabama.
4. *Anthracite.
5. *Adger, Jas.
6. *Amanda.
7. Alton, City of.
8. Acker.
9. Ann Eliza.
10. *Augusta.
11. *Arthur.
12. Achilles.
13. *Brazilera.
14. Baltic.
15. Boston.
16. Bowman, A. H.
17. *Badger.
18. *Brune, F. W.
19. *Benton.
20. Black Diamond.
21. *Baltimore.
22. Brother Jonathan.
23. Brown.
24. Belle Creole.
25. *Bark, b'd'g here.
26. Bailey, G. N.
27. Bell, Jacob.
28. *Bienville.
29. *Cuyler, R. R.†
30. *Conestoga.†
31. *Connecticut.†
32. *Columbia.
33. Coatzacoalcos.
34. Cambridge.†
35. Cadwalader.
36. Chesapeake (for a trip.)
37. Cahawba.
38. Curlew.
39. Dorme.
40. *Dawn.†
41. *Daylight.†
42. *De Soto.
43. Dan'l Webster.
44. Deans, Jeannie.
45. Dunleith.
46. Doane, J. H.
47. De Ford, Ben.
48. Die Vernon.
49. Des Moines.
50. *Dawn (2.)
51. Decatur.
52. Empress.
53. Empire City.
54. Elizabeth.
55. Eureka.
56. *Eagle.
57. Emilie.
58. *Freeborn.†
59. Franklin.
60. Fanny Gardiner.
61. Fanny.
62. *Florida.
63. Farmer.
64. *Fear Not.
65. Floyd.
66. Florence.
67. Forbes, F. B.
68. Flag.†
69. * Gernshock.
70. Georgia.
71. Georgia, State of
72. Gem of the Seas.
73. General Hallett.
74. G. W. Graham.
75. G. W. Gould.
76. Glenwood.
77. *Huntsville.†
78. Heart, T. B.†
79. Herschell.
80. *Hale, A. B.
81. Hazel Dell.
82. Ino.
83. Illinois.
84. Ironsides.
85. Tartar.
86. Jersey Blue.
87. James Jerome.
88. Josephine.
89. January, D. A.
90. Jersey.
91. *Kuhn, J. C.
92. *Keystone State.
93. *Kingfisher.
94. Kedar.
95. *Kensington, (probably.)
96. *Klein, J. C.
97. Lexington.
98. Locust Point.
99. Louisiana.
100. *Monticello.†
101. *Montgomery.†
102. Massachusetts.†
103. *Mt. Vernon.†
104. Maryland.
105. *Mississippi.
106. Matanzas.
107. Marion.
108. *Mercury.
109. Meteor.
110. *National Guard.
111. Nashville.
112. New-York.
113. *New-York, City of
114. New War Eagle.
115. Nero.
116. *Nightingale.
117. Ocean Queen.
118. Osgood, Chas.
119. *Penguin.†
120. *Peabody, Geo.
121. Patapsco.
122. Patroon.
123. *Phelps.
124. Philadelphia.
125. *Putnam.
126. Passenger (captured schooner.)
127. Pickup.
128. *Pampero.
129. *Pettit, O. M.
130. Planet.
131. Quaker City.
132. Quinnebaug.
133. *Resolute.†
134. *Reliance.†
135. Reliance.(2)
136. *Rhode Island.†
137. Roanoke.
138. *Roman.
139. Rapid.
140. *Roebuck.
141. Ryland, E. M.
142. *Spaulding, R. R.†
143. *South Carolina.†
144. *Stars and Stripes.†
145. Star of the West.
146. Star of the South.
147. Sparks, Joseph.
148. Swann, Thomas.
149. Sophia.
150. *Satellite.
151. S. R. Hall.
152. Sea-breeze.
153. Sumner, Gen., (in California.)
154. Scott, Gen.
155. Scudder, J. A.
156. Sioux City.
157. Star.†
158. Sachem.
159. Tyler, A. O.†
160. Trenton.
161. Tisdale, —.
162. Terry, Ellen S.
163. Union.
164. Uncle Ben.
165. Undine.
166. Union.(2)
167. Underwriter.
168. Vanderbilt.
169. *Valley City.†
170. Wanderer (the yacht Wanderer.)
171. Woodworth.
172. Woodward.
173. Woodhull.
174. Whilden, W.
175. Wall, Wm. H.
176. Warsaw.
177. *Whitney, Jos.
178. Young Rover.
179. *Yankee.†

GEN. MCCLELLAN'S STAFF.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WASHINGTON, Aug. 20, 1861.

In compliance with General Order No. 15, of Aug. 17, 1861, from the Head-quarters of the Army, I hereby assume command of the Army of the Potomac, comprising the troops serving in the former Departments of Washington and Northeastern Virginia, in the Valley of the Shenandoah, and in the States of Maryland and Delaware. The organization of the command into divisions and brigades will be announced hereafter. The following-named officers are attached to the Staff of the Army of the Potomac:

Major S. Williams, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Capt. Alex. V. Colburn, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Col. R. B. Marcy, Inspector-General.
Col. T. M. Key, Aid-de-camp.
Capt. N. B. Sweitzer, First Cavalry, Aid-de-camp.
Capt. Edward McK. Hudson, Fourteenth Infantry, Aid-de-camp.
Capt. L. A. Williams, Tenth Infantry, Aid-de-camp.
Major A. J. Myers, Signal Officer.
Major Stewart Van Vliet, Chief Quartermaster.
Capt. H. F. Clarke, Chief Commissary.
Surgeon C. S. Tripler, Medical Director.
Major J. G. Barnard, Chief Engineer.
Major J. M. Macomb, Chief Topographical Engineer.
Capt. Charles P. Kingsbury, Chief of Ordnance.
Brig.-Gen. George Stoneham, Volunteer Service, Chief of Cavalry.
Brig.-Gen. W. S. Barry, Volunteer Service, Chief of Artillery.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN, Major-General U. S. A.

MOBS SUPPRESSED IN PHILADELPHIA.

From the Sunday Mercury.

The Daily News of New-York, has gained a notoriety since the Marshal took it into notice, which, up to this time, it neither had nor deserved. At 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, Marshal MILLWARD seized about two thousand copies at the office of Adams' Express, and they were hauled in a furniture car to the United States Building. Fifty copies of the *Journal of Commerce* were also taken in charge. Many other hundred copies of these miserable

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

Some inquiry has been made for the oath of allegiance which is now administered to all em-

PRICE THREE CENTS.

[illegible] are now in [illegible] papers to subscribers and news-[illegible] men having them in charge will [illegible] streets and public [illegible] Times to [illegible] Museum of New-York [illegible] will likewise publish [illegible] their opinion [illegible] to give aid and comfort [illegible] the fact that most of the [illegible] are directed to persons [illegible] Pacific and Missouri, where there [illegible] a dollar's worth [illegible] papers can go Southward by other [illegible] leading through Philadelphia, [illegible] aliens who conduct them are [illegible] for facilitating their circulation [illegible] averse where it [illegible] in New-York, and indeed a [illegible] since the recent outbreaks, but [illegible] papers in Pennsylvania. Two of [illegible] in Lehigh County, [illegible] of the same character and one [illegible] city, has published evidences of [illegible] nominational character and one [illegible] city, has published evidences of [illegible]

OFF TO THE WAR.

ARRIVAL OF THE MASSACHUSETTS [illegible] TY-FIRST AND SEVENTEENTH [illegible] MENTS.

The Twenty-first Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, enlisted for the war, arrived at Boston City yesterday morning at 6 o'clock. They encamped at the Agricultural Grounds, Worcester, on Friday morning, and were presented by the ladies with a splendid regimental banner. They arrived [illegible] on the steamer *Connecticut*, in fine health, and [illegible] for action. They are generally hearty and robust men, well calculated to sustain the hardships of a soldier's life. They are dressed like the other regiments from the Old Bay State, and are armed with the smooth-bore Springfield muskets of 1840,—a very inferior arm. They have twenty-five camp wagons, besides ambulances and hospital wagons, and 150 horses. They are accompanied by an excellent Band. [illegible] for the war. One of the companies [illegible] Worcester—has the French Zouave uniform. The total number of men is 1,015. The following is the list of officers:

Colonel—Augustus Moses, of Leominster.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Not yet appointed.
Major—Wm. S. Clark, of Amherst.
Adjutant—Harris W. Pratt (temporary.)
Surgeon—Calvin Cutter, of Warren.
Assistant-Surgeon—J. Marcus Rice.
Quartermaster—Geo. F. Thompson.
Sergeant Major—Wm. H. Valentine.
Quartermaster-Sergeant—Royce.
Commissary—A. A. Morse.
Company Officers—Company A, of Pittsfield—Capt. George P. Hawkes; Lieuts. Charles W. Davis, John Brooks, Jr.

Company B, of Springfield—Capt. Charles Pynchon; Lieuts. Wells Willard, James W. Hopkinson.

Company C, of Spencer—Capt. James M. Hudson; Lieuts. Wm. T. Harlow, Ira D. Keith.

Company D, of Fitchburgh—Capt. Theodore S. Foster; Lieuts. Charles Barker, Ebenezer T. Heywood.

Company E, of West Boylston—Capt. Phineas Bradford; Lieuts. Solomon Hovey, Woodbury Whittemore.

Company F, of Worcester (Zouaves)—Capt. J. Frank Rogers; Lieuts. Charles K. Stoddard, Samuel O. Deforrest.

Company G, of Ashburnham—Capt. Addison A. Walker; Lieuts. Alonzo P. Davis, Samuel A. Taylor.

Company H, of Belchertown—Capt. Joseph P. Rice, (of Ashburnham, late Colonel of the [illegible] Regiment M. V. M.); Lieuts. John D. Frazier, Solomon C. Shumway.

Company I, of Pittsfield—Capt. Henry A. Richardson; Lieuts. Frazier A. Stearns, J. W. Fletcher.

Company K, of Barre—Capt. Thomas S. Washburn; Lieuts. M. M. Parkhurst, John B. Whittemore.

Col. MOSES has long been a Major-General of militia, and a number of the other officers have seen service among the three months' volunteers.

In the course of the morning a collation was prepared for the men at the dépôt, and the officers breakfasted at one of the neighboring hotels with Mr. HOWE. The regiment, shortly after noon, left in twenty cars for Washington *via* Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Before the regiment left, Gen. HIRAM WALDEN, who happened to be present, was called upon for a speech, and, promptly responding to the call, was enthusiastically received. After paying a compliment to the efficiency and discipline which now marked the present military organization at Washington, he proceeded to speak of the alleged causes of the rebellion, and to demonstrate their wickedness and folly. He said:

The right of revolution is as old as the human family. But revolution and secession are not regarded as identical by those who claim the right of any State to secede from the National Union. Secession is claimed to be the mere dissolution of a partnership, from which any State may withdraw by giving due notice. Our fathers exercised the right of revolution, and were successful; but they had real grievances to resist—they were taxed without representation, and the mother country was alike indifferent to their interests, or the ties of consanguinity. Not so with the action of the National Government towards the South. We never wronged and injured them; year in and year out we have manfully stood by them in what we deemed their constitutional rights. They have had almost unlimited control of the General Government. They have had the great majority of our Presidents, of the Foreign Ministers, of the Judiciary, and they have invariably controlled the Army and the Navy, while slave property is the only property allowed any representation in the Administration of the Government. When and where has the General Government ever refused to execute any law passed by Congress that had for its object the maintenance of the constitutional rights of the South? The whole executive and judicial power of the Government has been uniformly and constantly exerted to carry out in good faith all legislation that looked to that object. The Fugitive Slave law has been faithfully executed in every Northern State.

But when Massachusetts sent one of her most eminent citizens to Charleston, to test the valid

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

Some inquiry has been made for the oath of allegiance which is now administered to all employés of the Government and to contumacious citizens generally. We append the act adopting this oath and requiring its administration, as approved on the 6th inst.:

[illegible requiring an oath of allegiance, and to support the Constitution of the United States, to be administered to certain persons in the civil service of the United States.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the heads of the Departments to cause to be administered to each officer, clerk, or employe, now in their Departments, or in any way connected therewith, and to each person who shall hereafter in any way become connected therewith, the following oath, viz.: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support, protect, and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign, and that I will bear true faith, allegiance and loyalty to the same, any ordinance, resolution or law of any State Convention or Legislature to the contrary notwithstanding; and further, that I do this with a full intention, pledge and purpose, without any mental reservation or evasion whatsoever; and further, that I will well and faithfully perform all the duties which may be required of me by law. So help me God." And that each and every such civil officer and employe in the Department aforesaid, or in any way connected therewith, in the service or employment of the United States, who shall refuse to take the oath or affirmation herein provided, shall be immediately dismissed and discharged from such service or employment.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the oath or affirmation herein provided for in the first section of this act, may be taken before any Justice of the Peace, or Notary Public, or other person who is legally authorized to administer an oath in the State or District where the same may be administered. And that any violation of such oath by any person or persons taking the same shall subject the offender to all the pains and penalties of wilful and corrupt perjury, who shall be liable to be indicted and prosecuted to conviction for any such offence before any court having competent jurisdiction thereof: *And provided further*, That such offender shall be forthwith discharged from such service or employment.

Approved Aug. 6, 1861.

THE RESPONSE.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1861.

The order calling for troops was only issued from the War Department yesterday. To-day, the Government has received responses from the Governors of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, New-York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, New-Hampshire, Maine and Michigan. The Governors, in every case, respond heartily to the call for reinforcements, and assure the Administration that all the troops in their respective States, whether formed into regiments or not, shall be immediately sent to Washington. The number of men ready to start, has been ascertained to be about as follows:

From Pennsylvania, about	20,000
From New-Jersey, about	6,000
From New-York, about	25,000
From Connecticut, about	8,000
From Massachusetts, about	10,000
From Vermont, about	5,000
From Rhode Island, about	3,000
From New-Hampshire, about	5,000
From Maine, about	3,000
From Michigan, about	5,000
Total	95,000

Ample arrangements have been made, and will be completed by the time the men arrive here, by which they will be speedily formed into companies, uniformed, armed, drilled and provided with suitable rations and camp equipage. Besides the above, it has been ascertained that there are in the above States, an equal number of men to those enumerated above, who will be raised and sent to Washington, during the first week of September, making the two hundred thousand men spoken of in my former dispatch.

ITEMS FROM THE SOUTH.

Although the official report of the various commanders engaged in the battle of the 21st ult. have been received in Richmond, the rebel Secretary of War has given positive instructions to suppress their publication.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says that the Treasury Department is already in receipt of voluminous returns from almost every port of the South, pledging cotton, rice, tobacco, grain and money; and the aggregate of these subscriptions cannot now fall short of from twenty to thirty millions of dollars, and will doubtless be swelled to fifty, or over one hundred millions, when all the lists are brought in, and the canvass is fully completed.

From the fact that a Memphis paper of the 15th devotes an "item" to the announcement that two casks of saltpetre had reached that city per steamer on the preceding day, it would seem that that necessary ingredient of the composition of gunpowder is becoming alarmingly scarce in Tennessee.

The Memphis *Appeal* has an editorial trying to make its readers believe that the Rhode Island Battery, which dealt so much destruction among the rebels, was the regular United States Battery from the Newport (R. I.) barracks, and that it was manned by our regular troops, who were commanded by regular Army officers. The *Appeal* says that is the reason why it was so well managed! We suppose the Southerners think that the brave Rhode Islanders don't know how to manage a battery!

The projectile which passed through Gen. BEAUREGARD'S head-quarters at the battle of Bull Run, on the 18th of July, has been presented by him to the Mayor of Richmond. Mr. MAYO designs to present it to his Excellency Gov. LETCHER, who is gathering a lot of war curiosties. The projectile is about ten inches in length, three in breadth, and was filled with some kind of explosive material, which, however, did not "go off" till removed by rebel fingers.

New-Orleans papers of the 13th and 14th, and Mobile papers of the 12th and 13th, have been received.

A lady Richmond correspondent of the Mobile *News* says that that city is very gay at present. The writer, talking of Mrs. JEFFERSON DAVIS, says:

"While here, Mrs. DAVIS received company every evening in her own parlor, and, as it was etiquette, we did ourselves the honor of paying our respects. I found her most affable, and an exceedingly intelligent and sprightly talker; and, with her finished manner de monde, she is peculiarly fitted to do honor to our Executive mansion."

The Mobile papers were jubilant over the burning of Hampton, and one of them calls it a "Moscow sacrifice."

The New-Orleans *Delta* of the 13th has a sensation article, which says that great excitement exists in and about the bayou of St. Mary. It appears, as the *Delta* has it, that a party of National troops landed on the 4th at Grand Chancere, carrying off a number of cattle, vegetables, etc. The drums were beat to quarters, and the planters *en masse* rushed down to the coast, "but the Hessians were gone!"

All the Secession Editors say that there is an abundance of medicines in the South, and of better quality than we have in the North. One of the newspapers of Mobile has this item in its advertising columns:

"MORPHINE AND QUININE.—We have a good supply of the above articles, which we offer at low prices, taking the blockade into consideration.

GEO. COSTAR & CO., Mobile."

All the New-Orleans journals claim the battle near Springfield, Mo., as "a splendid victory and complete overthrow of the Federals."

Missouri the *Delta* now considers "safe," and recommends that Kentucky next be taken in hand. "The State and the whole West," says the *Delta*, "must be made to feel that this is war, and to feel it until they cry 'Peccavi.'"

The New-Orleans market reports continue to indicate the same absence of "business" which has been their distinguishing feature since the commencement of the blockade. We quote from the *Picayune* of the 14th:

COTTON—We did not hear of a sale to-day. Receipts none.

MOLASSES—Nothing reported.

LARD—Nothing transpired.

COFFEE—Nothing reported.

The Charleston *Mercury* of Aug. 11 has the following telegraphic items:

RICHMOND, Aug. 10.

Congress will certainly adjourn on Monday, the 19th inst., to meet again in November.

The question of placing an embargo on cotton, tobacco, &c., is said to be now under discussion in Congress. The measure is likely to be defeated, owing to the want of nerve. It is feared that England, France and Spain might think it impolitic in the Confederate States not to allow an arrangement between the United States and themselves for obtaining these necessary articles. Therefore, Congress will probably not prohibit the exportation of these articles.

The question of laying discriminating duties upon exports brought South from Northern ports, for the purpose of encouraging direct trade with Europe, will also, probably, be decided negatively. The Government is said to be opposed to both these measures.

AN INCIDENT OF THE WAR.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

CAMP NEAR MANASSAS, Saturday, July 27.

I, together with several other gentlemen from Montgomery, a day or two ago, witnessed one of the most singular, at the same time most affecting incidents which will probably occur during this most unholy and unnatural war, if it should last for twenty years. We were straggling over the battle-field, examining the ground upon which we had such a bloody conflict, and won such a glorious victory, two days before. We came unexpectedly into the Centreville road, and seeing a house upon our left with the usual signs betokening a hospital, one of our party being a physician expressed a wish to get down and examine the wounded. Upon inquiry, we learned that a stable below the house had thirteen wounded Yankees; we forthwith proceeded to the stable, and, upon entering, found a Washington Artillery man seated by the side of a wounded soldier, evidently ministering to him with great care and tenderness. I introduced myself to him, and asked if he sided in working the battery which fought with the First Virginia Brigade. He told me he did not—he had fought in a battery lower down, and then remarked "that it was very hard to fight as he had fought, and turn and find *his own brother* fighting against him," at the same time pointing to the wounded soldier from whose side he had just risen. I asked if it was possible that was his brother. "Yes, Sir, he is my brother HENRY. The same mother bore us, the same mother nursed us. We meet the first time for seven years. I belong to the Washington Artillery from New-Orleans—he to the First Minnesota Infantry. By the merest chance I learned he was here wounded, and sought him." Thus they met—one from the far North, the other from the extreme South—on a bloody field in Virginia, in a miserable stable, far away from their mother, home and friends, both wounded—the infantry man by a musket ball in the right shoulder, the artillery man by the wheel of a caisson over his left hand. Thus they met after an absence of seven years. Their names are FREDERIC HUBBARD, Washington Artillery, and HENRY HUBBARD, First Minnesota Infantry. We met a surgeon of one of the Alabama regiments and related the case to him, and requested, for the sake of the artilleryman, that his brother might be cared for. He immediately examined and dressed his wounds and sent off in haste for an ambulance to take the wounded "Yankee" to his own regimental hospital.

SOUTHERN CHIVALRY.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Aug. 20.

We have had the pleasure of an interview with Lieut. DIMMICK, of the Eighth Regiment U. S. A., who is now stopping in the city. Lieut. D. was in both the fight at Great Bethel, and that at Bull Run, in the latter of which he was badly wounded. The Lieutenant gives the following account of the circumstances attended his being wounded, which shows up "Southern Chivalry" in a most beautiful light. Our readers will be glad to have the testimony of an eye-witness to barbarities, the accounts of which they may not have more than half believed:

On that bloody Sunday, at Bull Run, the Eighth regulars had been fighting hard, but for a little while were inactive, not knowing where to direct their energies. Just then a regiment appeared, waving American flags and white handkerchiefs, and shouting, "Don't fire upon your friends!" The regulars approached them with confidence, supposing they had some message in regard to the enemy, and would fall in with them. When our troops had come within four muskets' length of them, their supposed friends fired a volley of balls into their ranks, killing and wounding, in Lieut. DIMMICK'S estimation, some 300 of our men. It was a Mississippi regiment that had adopted this highly honorable plan to surprise our men. The regulars, however, were not daunted by the assault, but instantly returned the compliment by firing upon the rebels from 400 muskets—all they had loaded—and then charging with fixed bayonets. From this volley and charge, and the fight that followed, Lieut. DIMMICK thinks that at least 500 of the enemy bit the dust. In the course of the conflict, he was pierced through the breastbone by a bayonet, and fell wounded on the field. He lay for some time behind a bush, and, while there, *saw two of our wounded men killed by the rebels*. In this position he was found by the Second Lieutenant of his company, who moved him a few rods further on, but through his weakness from loss of blood, he was unable to bear transportation to a place of safety. Left alone, his companion being obliged to look out for himself, two of the enemy approached, one of whom wore the dress of a First Lieutenant. This man asked him if our army intended to make a stand at Centreville. He replied that he did not know. The rebel then inquired if Gen. SCOTT was on the field, on which point Lieut. DIMMICK professed equal ignorance. The high-minded Southerner then drew his sword, and asking him if he knew what they did with wounded soldiers, was about to run him through, when a party of our cavalry appeared on the brow of a hill near by, and the would-be assassins fled.

Lieut. DIMMICK also saw, among the enemy, two full regiments of negroes. These statements may be received with implicit confidence, and, to the man who studies them, will reveal several facts not before known to be such.

We are happy to say that Lieut. DIMMICK'S wound has so far healed that he will soon be able to go into active service again. We need such men, "men of prudence linked with courage."

CHIVALRY VERSUS SCIENCE.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The following significant but revolting facts come to us through such a channel as to forbid the possibility of mistake:

In February and March, 1845, the venerable Prof. SILLIMAN, of Yale College, gave, by particular invitation of citizens of New-Orleans, a course of lectures on Geology in that city. It was received with marked favor, and a Committee of the ladies who attended the course waited on the Professor, and requested that he would sit for a full-length portrait to be placed in a new lyceum building then about to be erected. Mr. WILSON, an eminent English artist, was put in requisition for executing the work, and an elaborate portrait was produced of more than life size, with splendid embellishments, consisting of a part of the City of New-Orleans, the Mississippi, a library, apparatus, &c., as accompaniments; and Mr. WILSON furnished, at his own expense, a rich frame. The portrait romained in the studio of the artist. The lady patrons paid him only half of the stipulated sum of $500 dollars; and, eventually, Mr. B., a New-York merchant, making an annual visit to New-Orleans, purchased the picture, but did not remove it; and it is believed that the proposed building was never erected. A few weeks since, it was ascertained that Mr. B., the proprietor of the picture, was dead; and the splendid work of art, on the pretence that the canvas was becoming rotten, was thrown into the Mississippi. Mr. WILSON says that no canvas of his ever rotted; and that this was a particularly good canvas, selected with great care.

There can be doubt this act of Vandalism was perpetrated solely in vindictive retribution for Prof. SILLIMAN'S well-known Anti-Slavery proclivities.

PLAN OF BEAUREGARD.

The following cautiously written letter of a Richmond correspondent of the Columbus *Times*, dated Aug. 1, affords some indications of the plans of Gen. BEAUREGARD:

"Last evening I spent an hour at the private lodgings of an officer of Gen. BEAUREGARD'S staff, now on a temporary visit to Richmond. He has been at the General's right hand since the first preparations were made for the bombardment of Fort Sumter. I learned much during this interview in regard to the movements of the Army of the Potomac which I am not at liberty to disclose. There are some movements however contemplated, which, as they may be fully executed before this is in print, there is no impropriety in stating. And first, I was gratified to learn that, had Gen. BEAUREGARD sufficient means for transportation, he would have been in Washington on the Wednesday after the battle at farthest. He is now adequately supplied in this important branch of military operations, but is only awaiting the completion of other arrangements necessary to his advance upon Arlington Heights from three different points. I have been informed upon what I consider pretty good authority, that it was Gen. BEAUREGARD'S design to cross the Potomac at some point between Harper's Ferry and Georgetown, enter Washington in that direction, and thus get in the rear of Arlington fortifications, and cut off the retreat of the Nationals on the Virginia side of the Potomac. But my friend's information is reliable. He is in hourly expectation of a dispatch from Gen. BEAUREGARD, summoning him to the field."

GEN. ROSECRANS' COMMAND.

The War Department, on Aug. 21, received a telegraphic dispatch from Gen. ROSECRANS, giving the gratifying intelligence that he and his command are all right, and if they should happen to meet with LEE or LORING he will enact Rich Mountain and Carricksford over again, and with like success. The command is in fine condition, and eager to drive the rebels out of Western Virginia once more.

A SCENE IN A WESTERN VIRGINIA COURT-ROOM.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing from Parkersburgh, under date of Aug. 19, says:

"Exactly at 11 o'clock, the bell on the Court-house building was rung, as the sign for the opening of the Court, the doors were thrown open, and in less than a minute the spacious neat edifice was filled with people.

When your correspondent entered the hall, not a word or even a breath was to be heard from the immense crowd, everybody looking motionless toward the four gentlemen on the Bench, being four Justices of the Peace, but not those who should have been there for the Commonwealth. These were seated to the left of the Bench within the bars, while the Prosecuting Attorney had taken possession of his regular seat when on duty. Next to him, and ADVISING him from time to time, sat *the United States District Judge, John Jackson*.

This uneasy, anxious silence continued for some minutes, when MR. JAMES M. JACKSON, the Prosecuting Attorney, raised slowly from his chair, and in a voice nearly trembling with emotion, asked:

"Who is the Court?"

Then the Clerk, without awaiting the request from the Bench, read the names of the four Justices who, in the regular turn of the County business, should have been the four Judges, but a part of whom now sat near the Prosecuting Attorney.

When the name of JOHN MITCHELL was read, that gentleman asked:

"Is it for me, to become a fit member of this Bench, necessary that I should take the oath prescribed by Mr. PIERPONT, and do according to the rules of the Wheeling Government—my seat declared vacant if I do not comply with this rule?"

Temporary President, ('Squire HENDERSON.)—"Yes, Sir."

MITCHELL.—"Then I decline to take my seat."

Two more Justices expressed the same intention.

Mr. B. BLAIR, an attorney at law, then read the proclamation of Gov. PIERPONT, which prescribes the above way, and how the time is limited, and that, therefore, the offices of those Justices of the Peace who did not take the required oath, and that of the Prosecuting Attorney, were vacant.

After some personal talk by Mr. JACKSON, this gentleman finally said:

Well, gentlemen, now I protest against the sitting of this Court, as it is not legally constituted, and I shall give up my office, to which I have been duly elected by the people of Wood County, but under a protest, which I shall now read,

Virginia, Wood County, to wit: To the honorable County Court of Wood County, Virginia:

JAMES M. JACKSON, the Attorney for the Commonwealth for Wood County, duly elected and qualified according to the Constitution and laws in force at that time, and being now here in Court ready and willing to proceed with the discharge of his official duties, but having been required by an ordinance of a body calling itself a Convention of Virginia, now sitting at Wheeling, in said State, to take an oath which he considers inconsistent with the oath which he took when first sworn into office to support the Constitution of Virginia, and being satisfied in his own honest judgment that *the Convention at Wheeling is a gross usurpation*, and that the oath there required of him to take would perjure him, he, therefore, declines to take said oath.

And the said Wheeling Convention, having passed an ordinance inflicting heavy penalties on such as attempt to discharge their official duties, without taking said oath, and being satisfied that the *usurpation at Wheeling have the physical force, backed as they are by the military power* of the United States, to enforce the penalties *denounced* by said ordinance, he is, therefore, debarred from discharging his said duties, and nothing remains, therefore, but for him to protest against said ordinance and against all acts and *things* thus interposing to prevent him from the discharge of his official duties as aforesaid, which he hereby does, and asks that this his protest may be received by the court, and recorded among the minutes of said court.

And the said JAMES M. JACKSON hereby further declares his firm protest, *when order shall have been restored and the Judiciary of the country left free to adjudicate the rights* of the citizens, to claim his salary and restoration to office in all his duties."

After the reading of this paper, Mr. JACKSON read another, which was intended to be adopted by the Court as an order for the record of the above document, and the adjournment of the Court for this session.

Mr. B. BLAIR protested against the adjournment of the Court, and at the same time United States District Judge JOHN JACKSON, who had left the Prosecuting-Attorney for a minute, came back, whispered into his ear, and HE WROTE the following order for the latter:

"The Justices comprising the present Court having heard the views of the Attorney for the Commonwealth, in a written protest, now read in open Court, at his instance and upon his motion direct the same to be spread at large upon the minutes of this Court."

Both documents were handed to the Court by the Prosecuting Attorney, saying:

"I now give up my office, only compelled by the bayonets of the United States soldiers that surround me."

The President then declared that the Bench would grant the first motion, and would adjourn the Court until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Court-house, which has been so crowded with people, was in a few minutes desolated, and left to itself, but on the street the matter was discussed all day.

It is not anticipated that there will be any more trouble to-morrow, or that any business of importance will be transacted.

THE LATE GEN. GARNETT.

From the Sacramento Union.

This personage, who commanded the Confederated forces in Western Virginia, and who fell in the attempt to rally his men, in their flight before Gen. MCCLELLAN, is somewhat connected with the early history of this State.

In the Spring of 1849, he and T. BUTLER KING were sent here by Gen. TAYLOR, then President of the United States, for the purpose of urging our citizens to organize a State Government. It will be recollected that the Slavery question in the newly acquired Territory from Mexico, was wrought to such a pitch, at that time, that leading statesmen entertained serious apprehension for the safety of the Government, and to relieve Congress and the country of much of the embarrassment occasioned by this fact, a State Government for the western portion of it, it was thought, would accomplish, in a great measure, the desired effect. Shortly after the arrival of Messrs. GARNETT and KING, Gen. RILEY issued a proclamation for the election of delegates to a Convention, for the purpose of forming a Constitution, and that no delay should occur in the assembling of the members elect. A Government steamer was sent, under charge of the then Maj. GARNETT, to San Diego and Los Angeles to bring to Monterey the members from those counties, but, unfortunately, the steamer went ashore or was wrecked near Point Conception, and while lying in his tent on the sand beach, waiting for relief by another vessel, he conceived the design of our present State Seal. On the assembling of the Convention at Monterey, GARNETT had reached there and remained during its entire session, entering fully into the discussion of all practical matters for the future welfare of the embryo State, and to him alone is due the main design of our present grand Seal of State. He was aid and the confidential friend of Gen. TAYLOR, and after the adjournment of the Convention he returned to Washington, and in the course of two or three years afterwards, he joined his command in Oregon, where he remained until about a year since, when he was ordered to this State. Some three or four months ago, and when Virginia, his native State, seceded, he resigned, left, and joined the military forces of Virginia, and his fall is received in the last Pony news.

We have stated that the main design of the seal was the production of Gen. GARNETT'S brain. In 1849 the first Convention was held, and Ex-Governor JOHN MCDOUGALL, the member from Monterey, was appointed Chairman of the Committee, to present a proper seal for California. The Governor reported in favor of GARNETT, but JACOB SNYDER, Esq., insisted on the addition of a bear and the man with a pick. The last-named gentleman carried his point, and our present seal is the result. So much for the connection of Gen. GARNETT with California.

SUPREME COURT OF THE REBEL STATES.

A Southern journal says: "The Confederate States Supreme Court will hold no session until it shall be organized under the provisions of the permanent Constitution. Under the Constitution of the Provisional Government it was provided that the Supreme Court shall be constituted of all the District Judges, and shall sit at such times and places as Congress shall appoint. Under the permanent Constitution, however, the Supreme Court has not been established; during the existing hiatus in our judicial system, the Clerks of District Courts are empowered to issue writs of error with the same force and as if issued out of the Supreme Court, and returnable on the second Monday of its first term after its establishment.

RUMORED PROJECT TO ATTACK FORTRESS MONROE.

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*, in a letter dated Aug. 6, intimates a probability that Fortress Monroe will be speedily attacked. He says:

"It is known that the National force is small there at present. A large portion of what was there was withdrawn, and sent to Washington, under the apprehension that the National Capital was in imminent danger of being taken after the battle of Manassas. There are but two small war vessels near at present. There are not more than four or five thousand National troops at Newport's News, if as many. Gen. MAGRUDER has some eighteen to twenty thousand men, than whom there is none better in the world for such a dangerous enterprise. The fortress, on the land side, which is approached by the way of Newport's News, is the weakest part of it, though that is strong, doubtless, and has been greatly strengthened since the war began. But it is not impregnable. If MAGRUDER, with his powerful force, drives the enemy from Newport's News, they will retreat or run towards the fortress, which is but a few miles distant. If the forces in the fortress come out to support their friends, MAGRUDER has men enough, and of the right sort, to signally defeat them. If they remain in their stronghold, and use their guns, they must fire first upon their own troops, which will be fleeing in advance of ours. The first question is, then, can MAGRUDER drive them from their intrenchments at Newport's News, and pursue them to Fortress Monroe? His overwhelming numbers, the high character he bears for daring, brilliant achievements, and the dauntless bravery of his men, would make success highly probable. That being accomplished, the next question is, can he enter the fortress? If the enemy come out to succor their retreating friends, he would defeat them. If they use their guns without coming out, they would destroy the National troops seeking their protection. In any case, it is likely they would be seized with a panic and make but a feeble defence. The contrary may happen, and our brave troops may meet with a more desperate resistance than is believed. Whatever may be the result, I have reason to believe that the attempt will be made. I have the information from a highly creditable source—a party stationed near Newport's News, under MAGRUDER, who returns for the purpose of participating in the attack. Gen. MAGRUDER has been making preparations for some time past, and is, I understand, well-prepared with scaling ladders and every appliance for the undertaking. Such an important movement, if successful, will have the most extraordinary results at home and abroad. It would be the natural corollary of the battle of Manassas, than which great event it would be scarcely less important. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER has done glorious deeds at Great Bethel, in Mexico and elsewhere, but this would be the crowning act of all."

THE BURNING OF HAMPTON.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 14.

There is no incident in the progress of the war that occasions a keener sensation of regret than the conflagration of towns and villages—the destruction of habitations around which fond associations cluster, and consecrated temples within whose walls generations have worshiped. Yet painful as such an event may be, it is better that one should apply the torch to his own dwelling than leave it to be polluted by the presence of a barbarous foe. The burning of the town of Hampton was an act in regard to which there may still be a difference of opinion, and hence we are glad to have it in our power to lay before the public a letter written by an intelligent gentleman who was despoiled of his property and driven from his home by the miserable invaders. The statement below will convince every reader of the necessity of the act. We give the letter entire, though the writer seems to have been unaware that correct information as to the burning of the town had already been received in Richmond.

YORKTOWN, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1861.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Your information is right as to the burning of Hampton, but wrong as to the means by which it was done. The town, with the exception of two or three houses, is utterly destroyed. It was done, however, by our own people, to prevent its being appropriated to a far worse end than conflagration—that is, the Fall and Winter abode of the Yankees had runaway negroes. The facts, as related to me by reliable persons direct from the place, are that Gen. MAGRUDER (who, by the way, has his eyes and ears in their places) had learned definitely and satisfactorily that Gen. BUTLER had issued, or was about to issue, an order that the town should be very strongly fortified and occupied by his troops as his permanent quarters. This was doubtless a part of his "plan for capturing a large number of slaves." Our military men had made one great mistake—though probably at that time it could not have been prevented—in allowing the invaders to occupy Newport's News; and now that such a disaster could be prevented, every consideration of policy and strategy demanded that it should be.

To occupy it with our own troops would be to expose both the men and the town to destruction from the guns and the mortars of Fortress Monroe. The choice was then between leaving the houses there for the aid and comfort of the enemy, and its destruction by fire. Every patriot would at once say, "let it be destroyed." It is true, that the homes of many families, with all their endearing associations, were there. With not a few, every earthly comfort they possessed, in the way of house and furniture, was there. The writer is of that number. Yet who would not rather see his all utterly destroyed than to have it appropriated to shelter a wicked, cruel and relentless foe—a foe, who, judging from past experience, would have destroyed it anyhow? In this light, I believe, a majority of the sufferers now in exile will view it. Many of us, when we left Hampton, regarded its destruction as almost certain. Had we remained there we would have required a large military force to protect us. This would have provoked its bombardment from both the fort and the shipping of the invaders. We should have been entirely at their mercy. If they came, as doubtless they would, to take possession, it would have been necessary for our forces to dislodge them. The consequences would have been the same—the utter destruction of the town, and with it a fearful loss of life on our side as well as theirs. As it turned out, the object of the enemy has been frustrated, and so far as we know no life has been lost. There were very few white families there, a few faithful servants who had done much to protect their masters' property, and a crowd of runaway negroes. All these, it is believed, made their escape before the torch was applied. There were no Yankees there.

The propriety, the necessity of the burning turns entirely on the reliability of the information as to the plan and purpose of the enemy, on which Gen. MAGRUDER acted. On that point he no doubt is able to give ample satisfaction.

VIRTUS.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

From the Baltimore Clipper, Aug. 20.

By the arrival, at an early hour this morning, of the fine bay steamer *Louisiana*, Capt. JAMES CANNON, we obtained from passengers the following items concerning matters at Old Point and vicinity:

The advent of Gen. WOOL at the Fortress has entirely changed the workings of that important stronghold. The first thing that the General did was to inform those under him of his policy, which was to be observed to the letter.

A number of persons, who have been feeding on Uncle Sam for some time without profit, were notified in the politest terms possible that their term of enlistment had expired—that their services were no longer required at Old Point. As a consequence, the boat this morning brought to this city a large number of laborers and others, who have been having a nice time generally at Old Point.

Among the clearings out at the Fortress by Gen. WOOL, was the ordering away of fifty cases of choice brands of old rye and Otard, Dupey & Co. brandy. The nectar arrived in the boat this morning, and was taken to the Adams Express office, from whence, we suppose, it will find its way back to New-York. The freight list of the *Louisiana*, this morning, also contained an entry of articles removed from Hampton before the town was destroyed by the rebels. The articles consisted of glasses, chairs, &c.

The steamer *Belvidere*, in the Government service, arrived at Old Point on Monday afternoon, freighted with Army stores for Washington. The steamer was detained 58 hours at the Breakwater, on account of a heavy gale. As the *Louisiana* was leaving Old Point wharf, the *Belvidere* steamed up and proceeded on her way to Washington.

During Monday there was not the slightest movement on the part of the enemy, not even could a rebel scout be seen. The appearance of Gen. WOOL at Old Point has, no doubt, frightened them back to their lairs. If report speaks correctly, the General will, in a short time, give their jackets such a dusting, that they will be sorry that they ever gave him cause to pass beyond Hampton.

THE HAMPTON LEGION.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says: "It has been decided to change the designation of the Hampton Legion. The infantry battalion is to be increased to a regiment of ten companies, the cavalry will comprise five companies, and there will be an increase of field officers in their company of flying artillery. With these numbers Col. HAMPTON will be doubtless raised to the rank of Brigadier, and the infantry regiment will have a Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major. The officers of cavalry and artillery will be the same as formerly."

A PATRIOTIC LETTER.

Hon. J. SCOTT HARRISON, son of Ex-President HARRISON, was nominated by the Democratic Convention of Ohio as candidate for the office of Lieutenant-Governor. He declined the honor in the following patriotic letter:

POINT FARM, Aug. 12, 1861.

DEAR SIR: The extreme illness of a member of my family has for several weeks so entirely engrossed my attention as to leave me but little time for other engagements, and will account for this tardy acknowledgment of your favor of the 8th inst.

I had noticed in the city papers the proceedings of the Democratic Union Convention, lately assembled at Columbus, and was not a little surprised to find that my name had been used in connection with the Lieutenant-Governorship of the State. I deeply regretted that I had not been consulted in the matter, and now desire to say that I respectfully decline the nomination. I have no inclination to be a candidate for any office. If I ever cherished ambition for such distinction, I have been cured of it, and feel entirely reconciled to the quiet and retirement of private life. But it is, perhaps, due to myself to say that if this were not the case, and I felt entirely free to enter again the field of political conflict, I could not consent to be a *party* candidate for office, in the present condition of the country. Party spirit, in my opinion, has done more than anything else to bring about the sad calamities which now so seriously affect us, and the poison which has induced this National paralysis would not prove an efficient remedy in the restoration of the patient. The time has come when we should forget party, throw off its trammels and obligations, and stand up for the Country, its Union, Constitution and laws.

I was not, as you know, a supporter of Mr. LINCOLN for the Presidency—neither do I approve of all the acts of his Administration. But it seems to me that this is not the time to arraign the Administration for these errors of policy; and that it is neither the part of wisdom or patriotism to assail the Government when the enemy is thundering at the gates of the Capital. Let us first settle the questions of Country or no Country, Government or no Government, Union or Disunion; and having accomplished this great work of duty and patriotism, we will have ample time to inquire into these alleged deficiencies of our rulers; and if we find them wanting in the Jeffersonian requirements for office, let them be condemned by a verdict of the people.

I certainly owe the Republicans, *as a party*, no debt of political obligation, and yet I do not hesitate to say that the Administration has my warmest sympathies in its efforts to put down this rebellion, and I am in favor of doing this effectively and permanently—in peace if we can, in war if we must.

A distinguished member of Congress is reported to have said in his place in the House of Representatives during the last session, that he was for "peace—PEACE BEFORE THE UNION." I, too, am for peace, but I am for the UNION BEFORE PEACE, for I know without the Union we can have no peace.

In repeating my determination to decline the nomination which, as the organ of the Convention, you so kindly tender me, I beg to assure you of my proper appreciation of this mark of respectful confidence on the part of the Convention.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. SCOTT HARRISON,

To WILLIAM S. JOHNSON, Esq., Secretary of State Central Committee.

THE LETTER OF HON. JOSEPH HOLT.

The Washington correspondent of the Chester County (Penn.) *Democrat* writes:

"Let me say a word, in conclusion, about the letter of Mr. HOLT, which Gov. WICKLIFFE caused to be read. Last Winter, just before the inauguration of the President elect, a Southern secession member of Congress offered a resolution in the House of Representatives requesting President BUCHANAN to furnish information to the House as to the objects of bringing to the National Capital a body of regular troops, numbering about a thousand men. This resolution was engrossed and laid before Mr. BUCHANAN, who sent it to Hon. JOSEPH HOLT, his own Secretary of War, to reply to. The War Department having called the troops to Washington, it was proper for that branch of Government to state why they were there. Mr. HOLT proceeded to do so in the masterly letter which Gov. WICKLIFFE *dug out* of the War Office. I say dug out, for the humiliating truth has to be told, that this letter was suppressed by Mr. BUCHANAN. He put it in his pocket, and I believe no reply whatever was made to the resolution. Mr. HOLT recounted all the atrocities which the Southern conspirators had perpetrated against the Government—spoke of their stealing its forts, arsenals, navy-yards, mints, arms, &c., &c. He showed almost conclusively that their aim was to seize the Capital of the country and to prevent the inauguration of the President elect. But this important letter never became public until now. Why was this? Why did Mr. BUCHANAN refuse to permit this letter of his own Secretary of War to see the light? He was either a party to the designs and intentions of the Catalines, and wished to cover up their infamy, or else he feared that if he sent so bold a paper to Congress, his own life would be in jeopardy from the conspirators. Charity will induce the country to accept the latter position. The rumor was current in Washington last Winter, that the then President feared assassination from these wicked men. His constitutional timidity is proverbial, and although he gave all his influence to those who were steadily striving to upheave the foundation of the Republic, yet I can scarcely believe in this case he was intent on shielding them from just and well-earned scorn, but that he rather feared the assassin's knife might stain the White House with his own blood. What a sorry commentary is this on the long catalogue of crimes that he consented to, to retain the friendship and favor of these men. To-day, if he were to appear in their midst, the short remnant of his life would go out in blood. While they used his former power for the accomplishment of their own fiendish purposes, he could not now walk the streets of their cities in safety.

THE DUTY OF DEMOCRATS.

Col. WALLACE, the distinguished leader of the Eleventh Indiana Regiment, has written a letter, in which he says:

"Politically speaking, (something I am fast forgetting how to do,) I am with that party which is for the Union, and mean to maintain it to the last man and last dollar. The issue is—JEFF. DAVIS' Government or WASHINGTON'S. My conduct shall prove the side I have chosen.

It would give me pleasure to attend, on the occasion in question, if only to speak to the Democracy of your county, and warn them against the attempt now being made to enlist them against the war, that the hands of the Administration and the feet of the army may be palsied. I *was* for compromise, but the guns of Sumter awoke me from that folly. Compromise is impossible while the blood of Manassas cries from the ground, and two hundred thousand armed traitors sleep behind those gory intrenchments in Virginia. Blind, very blind, is that patriot who can be deceived into a peace which must leave his Government a ruin, and himself disgraced, and his posterity a vassalage of shame and tears.

The business of Democrats is to put down this rebellion, not by compromise, for that is impossible, but by arms, which demands every man's aid. This contest is not for negro liberty, but our own liberty, inseparable from our Constitution and Union, not for the subjugation of the South, but for its liberties and the enforcement of the laws of the fathers; it is for peace under circumstances that will make peace desirable—the rebellion expiated, the Government vindicated, and the quiet of the future guaranteed by example as to what awaits treason. Peace at this time means a divided Union, a broken Government, a powerless people, submission to JEFF. DAVIS, a long farewell to popular government, and ages of upbraiding at our fathers for having been such impracticable dreamers. Our institutions cost seven years of war and its attendant horrors in the beginning. Noble forefathers! With what increased lustre will your sacrifices and heroism shine out in the words of history, if we, your children, now surrender all you conquered for us!

I cannot bear to measure the ignominy in store for us if we consent to that surrender. No more can I bear the thought of what awaits us upon the consummation of that surrender. Let us never surrender. Let us fight sooner, giving all we have of life and treasure to the holy war, thanking God that our days were given us for purposes so glorious. Our business and duty is to sustain the Government, and in prosecuting the work let us rise above party and political jealousies. If, however, we must have parties, let us designate them truly—Union and Disunion. Lay Democracy and Republicanism each in its sepulchre. Be a unit—that is our policy. Who can give most to the war—let that be the struggle. Never say peace while treason flies a flag or marshals an army. That should be the cry of the old Democracy of Indiana. Heaven grant they take it up."

THE POSITION OF HON. D. S. DICKINSON.

The Binghampton *Democrat*, the organ of D. S. DICKINSON, publishes the following as the position of that gentleman:

1. We are for maintaining the Government, the Union and the Constitution, so long as there is a single citizen North or South to battle with rebellion, a single dollar to furnish the sinews of war.

2. We are opposed to the war, and [illegible] before crush, by the whole power of the Government, the authors who commenced it by robbery and [illegible] and by cannonading Fort Sumter.

3. We are in favor of peace, and [illegible] the only direction which will [illegible] during peace—by putting down [illegible] that the Union-loving citizens of the South may support the Constitution and the Union of their fathers without a revolver to their ears or a bowie-knife at their throats to drive them into rebellion.

4. We are opposed to [illegible] before, make the war as short as possible, by [illegible] the whole force of the nation's energies, so as at earliest moment to quell rebellion effectually, and prevent perpetual war and perpetual taxation hereafter.

5. We are opposed to all palliations and propositions of peace or compromise, until rebellion is [illegible] and its flag, steeped in [illegible] arson, rebellion and murder, is torn down and destroyed, and until the Stars and Stripes float over every State Capitol and every fortress in the Union.

6. When the roar of rebel artillery is silenced, and the supremacy of the Constitution is acknowledged, we are as we ever have been, for guarding [illegible] with jealous care every right it guarantees to the citizen of the Union, and for strengthening the f

...the new uniform worn by the troops, a bosom with a ship's ... with a ship on the stocks, are from the ... of the Oneida State. The paintings ... works of art in their style, and were done ... The embroidery was done under the ... superintendence of I. BOGERT, and the sewing by ... ROGERS, of GROVER & BAKER's establish... The silverwork cost about $200, and the ... trimmings, &c., $300 more. The flag will be ... Eastward on the steamer of the 1st. The ... subscribers are to meet next Monday at noon, at ... 14 Montgomery Block, to receive the flag ... the Committee.

A SPEECH FROM GEN. McCLELLAN.

After the review of Gen. McCALL's Brigade, on Wednesday, by Gen. McCLELLAN, the Commissioned Officers were called forward. They marched up to Gen. McCLELLAN, who, with uncovered head, saluted them and made a brief address, part of which was lost to us by the unfavorable position we occupied. He said that he was proud of the display there witnessed, and that the President and Secretary of war had expressed much gratification at their fine appearance and perfection in drill. We have here the material for as fine an army as the world ever saw, and it is to you that the world look to do honor to Pennsylvania. A Pennsylvanian myself, I feel that upon your action will depend my own reputation. He asked them to continue to drill their men, morning, noon and evening, until every man knew the meaning of all the orders that were ever given. With a quiet salutation they withdrew, and the troops marched off to their camps. Gen. McCLELLAN then, surrounded by two companies of cavalry, moved off towards Gen. COUCH's brigade. The scene as the different regiments deployed off the field, around the hilltops, on a circuit of a mile or two, on the way to their camps, was one seldom witnessed, and for military grandeur rarely equaled. But fifty or sixty civilians were present, among whom were the following Philadelphians: John M. Coleman, Jacob Deck, A. S. Bright, Martin Thomas, George Bead, and Richard Moore.

THE WASHINGTON NAVY-YARD.

From the Washington Star, Aug. 22.

This morning Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, accompanied by Hon. HORACE MAYNARD, of Tenn., and others, visited the Navy-yard and witnessed the artillery practice of the gunners under the supervision of Commandant DAHLGREN. The firing, with a 12-pound boat howitzer, was performed with great rapidity, making four shots in thirteen seconds. So rapid, in fact, were the shots made that, before the report of the exploded shell had died away, the piece would be run up to its position, sponged, loaded, and another shell sent screaming over the river, dashing the spray far and near by the shower of falling missiles.

Last night, two fine side-wheel steamers—the *Underwriter* and *Jacob Bell* of New-York—arrived at the yard, where they are rapidly being transformed into gun-boats for the Potomac. The *Jacob Bell* expected to take on her armament and go down to-night, the *Underwriter* following to-morrow evening. The other steamers (the *Satellite* and *Putnam*) of the same line, have also been purchased, and will arrive here in a few days. These vessels can carry a very effective armament, but the exposed condition of their machinery renders them quite liable to be crippled in an engagement.

The steamer *Baltimore* came up from Old Point last night, where she has been detained by bad weather, bringing in tow eleven fine ship's launches; four of which were at once fitted out, each with a twelve-pound boat howitzer and marines, and towed down to the fleet by the *Baltimore*. To-day workmen are rapidly fitting up the remaining seven in the same style, and these will doubtless go down to-night. The *Baltimore* reports all quiet down the river, and at Old Point.

Last Friday morning the United States ship *Cumberland* arrived in Hampton Roads from Boston, where she had been undergoing repairs. Immediately upon her arrival a flag of truce came down from the Confederates bringing one or two prisoners, but their evident purpose was to learn the name, etc., of the new comer. Commodore STRINGHAM, however, has upset the plans of "secesh" in their efforts to spy about our lines under a flag of truce, and now when one appears a Federal tug meets it at Sewall's Point, (half way,) where our officers can examine the work of the Confederates very well. The *Cumberland* will tarry but a short time, it is believed, at Old Point, but will soon leave on a Southern cruise and join the blockading fleet of the seacoast.

The *Penguin* has left Old Point and joined the Potomac flotilla now lying off Aquia Creek. The *Mount Vernon* blockades the mouth of the Rappahannock, and the *Louisiana* guards the eastern shore, near Cape Charles. All on board these vessels are well and in good spirits.

Some time since the "infernal machine" captured by the *Resolute* was examined, and about two barrels of powder taken from the iron bomb, but no other explosive material was found. It is rumored that other "masheens" have been found, but this needs confirmation.

The seaman, EARNEST WALTON, who was wounded in the affair of the *Resolute* at Matthias Point, is lying quite ill at the hospital, and it is thought will not recover.

AN EXCITING INCIDENT.

The following incident is from a private letter written by a member of the Fifth Regiment C. V.:

SANDY HOOK, Md., Sunday, Aug. 11, 1861.

DEAR MOTHER: I had quite an adventure on guard, lately, as follows:

On last Thursday I was on the second relief guard from 11 P. M., until 1 A. M., when, as I was treading my beat, guarding two springs of water, I thought I saw an object moving toward one of the springs at the furthest end of my beat. I stood for a moment and watched, when it remained stationary, but when I turned to go on it moved again; and at that I challenged, but got no answer; I then challenged again, and was about to do so for the third and last time, when the thing sank on the ground, and began to move off. At that I fired, at a distance of six rods, when he fell with a groan like a bull. As soon as I saw him fall, I got my neighboring sentry to help me carry him to the officer of the guard, to see where he was hurt. On examination we found he was shot (as the doctors say) in the groin. We had his wound dressed and took him to the hospital, *after taking away from him a pound and a half of arsenic, with which he was about to sweeten our spring.*

The camp was thrown into some excitement by the shot. We found a revolver on him, and why he did not use it I don't know. He is not fatally injured, and I am glad of it, as he deserves a worse death. Your affectionate son,

EUGENE F. HAWLEY,
Company G, Fifth Regiment, C. V.

AN INSPECTOR OF ARMY GOODS,

From the Boston Transcript.

We learn that Col. VINTON, Deputy Quartermaster-General of the United States Army for the City of New-York, has, by the advice of Gen. MYERS, appointed Hon. GEORGE A. SHAW, of Boston, Inspector-General of all the Army goods being manufactured for Government under the bids recently accepted in New-York, and that his special duties for the present are to visit the factories where the work is being done and goods manufactured, with the standard sealed samples of all the Government goods, and see that contractors produce goods equally as good and made from best of materials.

We are glad that Col. VINTON has selected for his head man and Inspector-General one who, from his long experience in selling all varieties of the articles used by Government, and his personal knowledge of all processes of manufacture and intimate acquaintance with all the leading manufactories in the country, will be able to render the Government much valuable service. This is only one step in the right direction. We ought to have the department in our own city for the full inspection of all goods made in New-England, thence to be shipped direct to their destination, instead of having to ship them to New-York and Philadelphia for inspection. We trust Mr. SHAW will see the importance of this suggestion and act accordingly. Let our business men look after this matter.

THE BLOCKADE.

Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.

FERNANDINA, (Fla.,) Friday, Aug. 9, 1861.

The blockade off this port is much more strict since the burning of the prize-bark *Alvarado*, on Monday last. In addition to the war-sloop (supposed to be the *Vincennes*) a propeller is seen hovering about the bar. The Nationalists seem determined that no more prize vessels shall approach our harbor, even as near as the *Alvarado* came, which was about a mile and a half from the shore.

The destruction of the bark's cargo was not total after all. There has been saved from the wreck about $150,000 worth of wool and copper, which are in charge of Col. L. DOZIER, Prize Commissioner. The Yankee captain of the bark and his wife, who hauled up the United States flag, union down, on the bark after the prize left her are in custody of Col. W. S. DILWORTH, commanding the forces at this post, and, will be forwarded to Richmond by the next trip of the *St. Johns*.

PASTORAL LETTER FROM BISHOP ODENHEIMER.

Bishop ODENHEIMER, of New-Jersey, has issued the following pastoral letter, appointing the service to be used on the Fast Day recently appointed by the President:

To the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of New-Jersey:

BELOVED BRETHREN: A proclamation by the President of the United States of America, issued at the request of a joint committee of both houses of Congress, appoints the last Thursday in September next as a day of humiliation, prayer and fasting for all the people of this nation.

That this great fast may be duly observed by the churches in this diocese, I hereby set out and appoint the accompanying special service to be said on Thursday, Sept. 26; and I earnestly exhort the good people of my spiritual jurisdiction, that in word and deed, they humble themselves before the Lord God of Sabaoth, and entreat Him, for his dear Son's sake, that He will look mercifully upon our land afflicted with civil war; that He will pardon our manifold transgressions; that he will guide and strengthen our rulers; that He will protect and bless our armies in their efforts to reestablish law, order and peace; and that in His time and way, He will graciously restore to our beloved country the spirit and bond of brotherhood. Affectionately, your Bishop,

WILLIAM HENRY ODENHEIMER.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Aug. 19, A. D., 1861.

The following are the prayers appointed for the day:

After the collect for Ash-Wednesday, shall be said the following prayer:

"O most mighty God, terrible in Thy judgments, and wonderful in Thy doings toward the children of men, we Thy sinful creatures here assembled before Thee, do, in behalf of all the people of this land, humbly confess our sins, personal and National, which have brought down Thy heavy judgments upon us.

We acknowledge, O Lord, our wickedness and the iniquity of our fathers, for we have sinned against Thee. Do not abhor us, for Thy Name's sake; but be merciful unto Thy people, whom Thou hast redeemed, and be not angry with us forever. Pardon us, O gracious God, for Thy mercy's sake, and restore order, tranquility, and fraternal unity amongst us, through the merits of Thy Son Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

¶ After the General Thanksgiving, shall be said the following Prayer:

"Oh, Almighty God, the Sovereign Commander of the world, to whom belongeth power which none is able to withstand, we commend to Thy Gracious protection the persons of Thy servants, for whom our prayers are especially desired and who are enlisted in the Army of the United States, and the whole army in which they serve. Let Thy fatherly hand, we beseech Thee, be over them. Let Thy Holy Spirit ever be with them, and shield them by Thy merciful Providence in the discharge of their duty, that passing through all temptations and perils, they may return to their homes to enjoy the fruit of their toils, in the restoration of peace and the establishment of order and tranquility amongst us. Protect and bless, O Lord, all the members of their households; assuage their fears, encourage their hearts, and comfort them with Thy grace and heavenly benediction under any afflictions Thou shalt see fit to lay upon them. And grant that those Thy servants, and all of us, being duly impressed with a sense of thy goodness towards us in the past, may have cause to bless Thy name for the continuance of Thy mercies to us, and may ever express our thankfulness by a holy trust in Thee and obedience to thy laws, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

COL. WILCOX.

Two more letters have been received in Detroit from Col. WILCOX, now a prisoner at Richmond. One announces the death of Lieut. MAUCH. The other is as follows:

GENERAL HOSPITAL,
RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 6, 1861.

DEAR BROTHER: I inclose two letters, which I would thank you to deliver to their address without delay. I hope before long to ascertain a complete list of prisoners and wounded of my regiment. The deaths among the wounded that we have heard of are Lieut. CASEY, who died Aug. 2, at Charlottesville, and PETER TEMPLE, of Company G, who died at the hospital a few days since. I have not been able to hear direct from Capt. BUTTERWORTH, who is at Charlottesville. He is severely wounded in the thigh. I expect to hear from him in a few days by a gentleman who has promised to make inquiry.

I am getting on comfortably, and receive kind treatment. My greatest concern is about MARIE and mother, who, I fear, are suffering terribly on my account, and I know that your own heart bleeds at the cruel disappointment and humiliation under which I am suffering. But we must wait the movements of an all-wise and all-merciful Providence—my faith in which sustains me in the darkest hour. I fear the effects of a hot climate on a large number necessarily left in confinement.

The entire absence of news from home is almost killing to me. Write me particularly about mother's health. There will be no trouble getting letters to me if you will send them by Adams' Express unsealed, care of the Adjutant-General, C. S. A., Virginia.

With the greatest love to you and all, I remain affectionately your brother, O. B. WILCOX.

By W. H. WITHINGTON.

AN ENGLISH OFFICER IN THE REBEL RANKS.

We find the annexed correspondence in the Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch*:

RICHMOND, Aug. 4, 1861.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

DEAR SIR: The inclosed letter, which I have just received from an English officer, who took part in the famous fight on the 21st ult., may be of interest to your readers. I have, therefore, great pleasure in placing it at your service.

Very truly yours, S. PHILLIPS DAY,
Special Correspondent of the London *Morning Herald* and the *Morning Chronicle*.

HEAD-QUARTERS CONFEDERATE ARMY,
Manassas Junction, July 29.

MY DEAR DAY: The accounts which you read in the Richmond papers about the great battle which has just come off, are not in the least exaggerated. You may give them *verbatim* to the London Press. I could never have contemplated that such a terrible disaster would have befallen the Northern arms. Their Army was well appointed, well organized, and provided with a splendid artillery, the entire of which fell into our hands. WHEAT'S battalion, to which I was attached as a volunteer, consisting of only 400 men, sustained for an hour the shock of at least 8,000 of the enemy, and only retreated when almost cut to pieces. Every officer that was mounted had his horse shot under him. When carrying a message from WHEAT to Gen. EVANS, my own horse met with a similar fate, and I escaped by a perfect miracle. I must confess that this command was the admiration of friend and foe. Formed in part of Irish, and the rest the flower of Southern chivalry, the battalion covered itself with glory. Emotions of no ordinary character thrilled through my breast, as I found myself struggling on this terrible field of carnage, and advocating a righteous cause, surrounded as I was by so many of my own galland island countrymen. You will be glad to hear that I escaped the terrible ordeal of shot and shell, and was honored with the thanks of Gen. BEAUREGARD for some slight service which I performed on the field. Poor WHEAT seemed the genius of the fight. Conspicuous by his great size and soldier-like mien, his flashing eye and glittering blade, he was seen everywhere in the hottest part of the struggle. Poor fellow! He was desperately wounded, but is now recovering. The loss of the enemy was 8,000 men, 57 pieces of cannon, and about 25,000 stand of arms.

Believe me, very faithfully yours,
R. YOUNG ATKINS,
Late Major in the Army of Italy.

S. PHILLIPS DAY, Richmond.

TENNESSEE.

The Nashville *Union* publishes the following summary of the returns of the Tennessee Gubernatorial election, held on the 13th inst.:

	Constitution.	Against.	Harris.	Polk.
East Tennessee	15,429	26,232	14,991	26,508
Middle Tennessee	42,773	2,105	38,096	8,119
West Tennessee	20,745	1,758	19,242	6,950
Military Camps	3,218	3	176	....
Total	82,165	30,098	72,505	41,586
	30,098	....	41,586	....
Majorities	52,067	....	30,919	....

A letter from Knoxville, says the Memphis *Appeal*, of the 9th inst., contains the following items: "I find in Southeast Tennessee a much better state of feeling for the South than has yet been manifested by its inhabitants; but Northeastern Tennessee is still turbulent, and in an excited state, on account of the arrest of BAXTER, NELSON, the suppression of BROWNLOW'S paper, and the capture of Capt. THORNBURG, who was leading a company into Kentucky, to assist LINCOLN—his company being routed by the cavalry sent against him, himself shot and captured, and thirty of his men driven back to Tennessee, forty escaping into Kentucky. Two or three companies having gone from Eastern Tennessee into Kentucky, to assist LINCOLN, the neutrality of Kentucky has been violated by these troops, and Gov. HARRIS should inform Gov. MAGOFFIN of the fact, so that he can either arrest them or have them driven out. We learn this morning that the Eastern Tennesseeans are going over in hundreds to Kentucky to join the Unionists in that State. This should be looked after, and attended to at once."

CHALLENGED TO THE PROOF.

The following correspondence is published in the Columbus (O.) *State Journal*:

GOV. DENNISON TO H. B. PAYNE.

THE STATE OF OHIO EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, Aug. 14, 1861.

SIR: Among the resolutions reported by you, as Chairman of a Committee, and adopted by the "Democratic Convention," which met in this city on the 7th inst., I find the following:

Resolved, That the corruption, extravagance, incompetence and favoritism shown in the War Departments of the State and National Governments, deserve and receive our unqualified condemnation, and ought to be immediately corrected and reformed.

These are grave charges. If well founded, the State authorities, and especially myself, as the Executive, ought immediately to resign their official trusts. If false, those who have preferred and those who give currency to them, must receive the merited condemnation of an indignant people. Your resolution embodies general accusations; I call upon you for particulars, and demand the evidence upon which you base your assault; the medium through which it shall be given I leave you to determine.

That you may be prepared for the fullest exhibit of facts, I invite you to a thorough examination of everything relating to the War Department of my Administration. All contracts, correspondence, records of appointments, and orders appertaining to the Department you have attacked, shall be freely exposed, and you shall be furnished with copies of whatever papers you may designate. I extend you also the liberty of interrogating, at your pleasure, every officer in my staff, and every assistant in my own and in their offices.

If your resolutions are not the exponent of a purpose, as old as the war, and as malevolent as invidious, to simulate patriotism and economy, but instil distrust, by which political ambition and party avarice may be subserved, public credit depreciated and the National Government compelled to a disgraceful compromise with armed treason, you will promptly seize the opportunity I give you to show the people that those whom you represent are actuated by motives of honest antagonism to rebellion, not less than by anxiety for the preservation of political identity and the supremacy of doctrines, which by popular vote the loyal States have condemned.

Respectfully, WM. DENNISON.

H. B. PAYNE, Esq., Chairman Committee on Resolutions, 7th August Democratic Convention, Cleveland, Ohio.

MR. PAYNE'S REPLY.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 17, 1861.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of a communication from you under date of 15th inst., but am at a loss whether I should reply to it, as I was not "the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions at the 7th of August Democratic Convention."

If you designed the letter for the official organ of that Committee, it should have been addressed to Hon. H. E. SMITH, of Stark County. I read the resolutions before the Convention at his request, and this act probably led you into the error of supposing that I was the "Chairman." Unless, therefore, you specially desire a reply from me, I will return the letter to you, or forward it to Judge SMITH, as you may prefer.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
H. B. PAYNE.

Hon. W. DENNISON, Columbus, Ohio.

GOV. DENNISON'S RESPONSE.

THE STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, Aug. 19, 1861.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 17th inst., in which you inform me that you were not the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions of the 7th of August Democratic Convention, as you were understood to have been, I have to say that I intended to address you only in your reported official capacity as Chairman. With you personally I have no controversy.

I publish the correspondence for the purpose of saying that I desire my letter of the 14th inst., to you, addressed to any respectable gentleman, who will assume the responsibility of having been Chairman of the Committee that reported the resolutions referred to, or to any other member of the Committee, or to any other member of the Convention who approves them.

Respectfully, WM. DENNISON.

HENRY R. PAYNE, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN CANADA.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes:

"It is understood that the English Government are inaugurating active measures for the defence of the Canadian frontier. No naval armament is contemplated, but various points on the Lake coast will be fortified. Admiral BAYFIELD, noted as having been heretofore engaged in the survey of the Lakes and the River St. Lawrence, will shortly arrive in Canada, and will determine the location of the fortification. Preliminary surveys are already in progress, under Col. WHITTINGHAM, of the Royal Engineers; Capt. COLLINSON, who was one of the party in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN; and Hon. H. H. KILLSBY, of the Board of Canadian Public Works, assisted by Government Engineers WYSE and TURNER. All of the harbors, from Sault Ste. Marie to Amherstburgh, have already been visited, and it is believed that Ronde d'Eau, in the County of Kent, Upper Canada, will be prepared as a naval rendezvous. At this point, directly north of Cleveland, there is an excellent harbor. The troops in the garrison at Toronto have been greatly augmented, and either Toronto, Chatham, or London, will be designated as the Head-quarters of the Western Province.

The United States Government, while it is not called upon in any way to interfere with these operations, will see that neither the spirit nor letter of existing compacts with Great Britain is violated. At the same time the extensive military movements cannot fail to excite the attention of the people on this side of the line. Six hundred and fifty tons of army stores are now on the road from Woolwich to Quebec, and a number of ARMSTRONG'S batteries are at Montreal. The ordnance lands on the frontier, and the lines of navigation communicating with them are undergoing a close scrutiny. The volunteer organizations of the different cities are conducted with renewed spirit. Montreal, Logan's Farm, Hochelega, and the Island of St. Helena are crowded with troops, and it is rumored in Canada that the *Great Eastern* will return with additional forces for Quebec. The English Government paid her proprietors $70,000 on her last voyage for the transportation of a number of regiments now stationed at Toronto and other places."

A SECESSION VIEW OF GEN. McCLELLAN.

A Secessionist, who claims to have traveled with Gen. McCLELLAN in Europe, says of him:

"I have a distinct recollection of the man, and as compared with DAVIS or BEAUREGARD he is nothing. McCLELLAN comes of a good cross—Scotch-Irish, but of the breed I know nothing. The animal preponderates over the intellectual to such a degree as to destroy his mental intellect. He has light hair, with a reddish tinge in it, sandy whiskers, and an intensely nervous organization. I mention these things because they indicate the temperament of the man, which is an important matter in a commander. McCLELLAN is a rash man—that is he has a great deal of "dash" about him. But I do not believe that he can manage a large army. He does not possess that peculiar organization essential to long continued effort. McCLELLAN'S *forte* consists in his knowledge of Prussian and Austrian tactics, his thorough information in regard to the habits of the German militia, and his familiarity with that language. After leaving Paris, I believe he went to the Crimea *via* Berlin and Vienna, making German military affairs his specialty. If he is ever dangerous to us at all, *it will be after he has had ample time to organize an army of Germans from the West, commanded by German officers.*"

THE MUTINEERS.

The following is Gen. McDOWELL'S order relative to the disposition of the mutineers of the Maine Second:

HEAD-QUARTERS NORTHEASTERN DEPARTMENT,
ARLINGTON, Aug. 15, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 32.—Sixty non-commissioned officers and privates of the Second Maine Regiment of Volunteers, having formally and positively, in the presence of the regiment, refused to do any further duty whatever, falsely alleging that they were not legally in the service of the United States, they are, with the approval of the General-in-Chief, hereby transferred, in arrest, from the regiment, as no longer worthy to serve with it, and will be sent to the Dry Tortugas, in the Gulf of Mexico, there to perform such fatigue service as the officers commanding may assign them, until they shall, by their future conduct, show themselves worthy to bear arms. They will be sent to the Navy-yard to-night. Brig.-Gen. SHERMAN will see to the execution of this order. By order of Brig.-Gen. McDOWELL.

JAMES B. FRY, Assistant Adjutant General.

ANOTHER ARREST IN PHILADELPHIA.

From the Philadelphia Press, Aug. 20.

We were informed yesterday that a man named STEPHEN RENAU, formerly a citizen of Philadelphia, was arrested on the charge of rendering aid and comfort to the enemy. The circumstances attending his arrest, as we learned them, are as follows: Mr. RENAU visited South Carolina immediately before or directly after the fall of Fort Sumter, and obtained a contract for building bridges on a railroad between Charleston and Columbia, and ordered the iron work to be done at one of the iron foundries in the City of Reading, in this State. After the commencement of hostilities, the proprietors of the foundry in Reading refrained from sending their work southward, notwithstanding the repeated demands of Mr. RENAU for the same; and the latter accordingly visited that city to ascertain the cause of its detention. While in Reading on Monday last, he was overheard by a distinguished resident of Philadelphia to utter strong secession sentiments, and express the opinion that we would be eventually defeated. He was induced to proceed to this point, and on Monday night was confined in one of our Station-houses. Yesterday he was searched, when a large amount of gold bullion was found secreted in his money-belt, together with several thousand dollars in Southern scrip and notes. After a partial examination, he was placed in charge of Marshal MILLWARD, and removed to parts unknown, although the presumption is that he was sent to Fort Hamilton or to Washington, to await the action of the proper authorities.

WHEAT.

An interesting question with Virginia farmers is, what to do with their wheat. The Confederate Government is also interested in the same question. The probability is that we shall have at least 400,000 men in the field for the next twelve months. These will require, at a moderate calculation, 1,600,000 barrels of flour, or 8,000,000 bushels of wheat. We suppose the crop of the State will not exceed 12,000,000 bushels. Of this amount, about half will be needed for seed and family use, as distinguished from the military. At this calculation, there would remain 6,000,000 bushels for sale—not enough to supply the demand of the Government by 2,000,000. We do not know, but suppose North Carolina, Tennessee and Georgia make fully 2,000,000 more than requisite for their own consumption.

It has been suggested that it would be wise in the Government and patriotic in the people to come to some understanding for the sale and purchase of this excess beyond family requirements. Let the Government ascertain how much it wants, and how much it will give for flour, and those who have it will readily contract to supply it, and take in payment Confederate notes.—*Richmond Whig.*

THE RIGHT REV. MAJ.-GEN. POLK.

The Memphis *Avalanche* says of the reverend traitor:

"We feel that we have a Commander-in-chief—the selection of President DAVIS, and,as we are informed, his early companion-in-arms, and loug his intimate companion and friend—in whose hands our defence against the mighty dangers which threatens us is secure—whose sagacity, energy and valor will guard our State against the attacks of the enemy, at whatever points they may be attempted. It is an affecting spectacle to see a distinguished Christian pastor, eminent for talents, learning and piety, returning to his early profession of arms at the call of his country, and assuming the responsible and perilous task of defending our homes and firesides from a ruthless and murderous enemy. It imparts an additional sanctity to the holy cause of Southern freedom and independence, on which has so far rested the visible smile of the God of battles."

MR. FAULKNER.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, from Washington, says:

"Ex-Minister FAULKNER'S accounts are now before the Fifth Auditor, for examination. He makes a charge for thirty days' salary, as the time occupied in returning from Paris to Washington. This includes, we presume, the time occupied by the distinguished F. F. V. in attending to a few matters in Baltimore. Opposed as the Southerners pretend to be to the Union, it is astonishing what a desire they evince to fill their pockets with Uncle Sam's gold.

It is reported that a son of Ex-Minister FAULKNER, a boy seventeen years of age, fought in the rebel ranks at Bull Run. It will be remembered that Mrs. FAULKNER, the wife of the Ex-Minister, was charged with conveying information of the movements of Gen. PATTERSON'S army to the rebels, when our forces were encamped near her residence!"

REBEL PRISONERS.

The express train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which reached Philadelphia on Aug. 21, at noon, conveyed a number of prisoners from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, from which point they were forwarded to Washington *vid* the Northern Central Railroad. They consisted of twenty-three rebel soldiers, who were captured at the battles of Phillippa, Laurel Hill and Rich Mountain. The following are their names:

Captain, David Curry; Surgeon, Archibald Taylor; Assistant Surgeon, Wm. A. Carrington; First Lieutenant, H. S. Ibooves; Second Lieutenant, J. Conger; First Sergeant, James E. Jones; Second Sergeant, Wm. B. Moody; Privates, Jas. W. Beasley, Jas. C. Sandford, Thomas W. Gilmar, George W. Ibiller, Wm. T. S. Pool, John J. Meags, Lucus M. Croton, E. W. Fleets, Alexander Smallman, Richard Wallace, R. W. Carter, D. H. Looney and J. Maddox.

Capt. CURRY, the most important prisoner, was formerly a law partner of Gov. LETCHER, of Virginia.

The men had been attached to one of the Virginia regiments, and were on the field when Gen. GARNETT was killed. They were in charge of Capt. WAY, of the Twenty-fifth Ohio Regiment, while *en route* for Washington.

PROHIBITION OF SOUTHERN EXPORTS.

"An important commercial regulation," says the Richmond *Enquirer*, "has been adopted by the Confederate Congress in its enactment of the extension of the prohibition of the exportation of cotton, except through the Confederate ports. The extension covers rice, sugar, molasses and syrups. The prohibition is to be continued during the existence of the blockade, and is fortified by severe penalties, amounting to fine or imprisonment of the person violating the same, and the forfeiture to the Government of any steamboat or railroad car engaged in the transportation of these staples to an illegal port."

THE BODY OF COL. CAMERON.

The Washington *Star* hears that an effort is being made by gentlemen connected with the Masonic fraternity in Virginia to obtain the body of Col. CAMERON, of the New-York Seventy-ninth Regiment, for his widow. For this purpose four gentlemen of Alexandria went to the Confederate lines, and made their request to be allowed to have the body, and returned encouraged to believe that they will be successful. With this effort the Government has nothing to do.

LOSS OF THE FOURTH ALABAMA.

An Alabama paper says:

"The official report of the commanding officer of the Fourth Alabama Regiment, gives its killed, wounded and missing as *one hundred and eighty-nine*. Most gallantly did it sustain the honor of Alabama. Every field officer was stricken down, and the regiment badly cut up, but still it maintained its organization, and remained on the field till the last. Next to the Fourth Alabama, the Seventh and Eighth Georgia suffered most.

Col. EGBERT J. JONES, of the Fourth Alabama, died of his wounds at the hospital on the 8th inst.'

CHEERING FROM CANADA.

The Kennebec (Me.) *Journal* says that Hon. NATHAN DANE, State Treasurer of Maine, has received a communication from a number of gentlemen residing in Canada, proposing to take a considerable portion of the loan lately advertised, and offering a handsome premium therefor. They stated that the offer was made as an expression of sympathy for the great cause in which the loyal States are engaged.

BILLY WILSON'S ZOUAVES.

A special dispatch from Washington, to the Philadelphia *North American*, says:

"Authentic advices from Fort Pickens represent much difficulty with some of the Wilson Zouaves, and it is likely that they will require harsh dealing with before they are brought into subjection. It is painfully regretted, now that these men were ever sent to Pickens."

INTRIGUES OF A SECESSIONIST.

AUGUST DOUGLASS was arrested in Philadelphia on Tuesday, charged with trying to persuade a United States officer to desert and go South. AUGUST HEIN, the gentleman whom he approached testified as follows:

"I live at the St. Louis Hotel, and belong to Col. HARVEY'S Washington Legion; I am Adjutant of that body, in the service of the United States; I know the defendant; he has talked to me several times about the South, and told me I could get better pay there than here; when he talked in that manner I left him; yesterday he said, 'I have some new books—come up stairs, and look at them in my room;' immediately we got in the room, he said, 'If you go South, I will guarantee you better pay and a better position than you have here;' I left him immediately, as I would not listen to such talk; I was a member of the Congress in Berlin, and Aide-de-Camp to a General-in-Chief there; it is two weeks since I had the first conversation with DOUGLASS; I believe I have given the words he used; he said I ought to consider Southern rights, and to remember that the Southerners were gentlemen; he commenced talking while I was looking at his books; he said a soldier ought to go where he would be best paid; he said that as I stood in the doorway of his room; he invited me to come up to look at the books; I don't think any one else heard our conversation; a boy carried the books up stairs, and was only a few steps from us while we were talking; I have been only two months in this country; I arrived in Baltimore on the 12th of June, from Callao, in the *Atlanta*; I came here to fight for the Union and for liberty, and had done in my own country; I left Lima on the 21st of February to come here to fight for the North; I never mentioned to any one that he had spoken to me about going South, except that I told it in a newspaper office on Third-street; he had never offered me money till yesterday, or I should have resented the insult."

The Mayor directed that DOUGLAS should be held to answer in $5,00. Mr. DOUGLAS, not being able to procure the requisite bail, was sent below to Moyamensing.

THE JEFF. DAVIS CHEATED OF A PRIZE.

We have already published accounts from the Southern papers of the destruction, by the *Vincennes*, of the bark *Alvarado*, seized by the *Jeff. Davis*. The Boston *Transcript* publishes the following statement of one of the officers of the *Alvarado*:

BARK ALVARADO, July 21, 1861,
lat. 25° 30' N., lon. 61° W.

At 6 A. M. a sail came in sight, steering towards the bark. At 7 A. M. she crossed our bows and stood on the same way with us, and hoisted the English flag, and in a few minutes she fired a shot across our bows, and hauled down the English flag and ran up the Confederate flag. The mainsail of the bark was hauled up, and the vessel lufied in the wind. The pirate then lowered her boat, with twelve men well armed, and came alongside, and on board, saying the bark was a prize. On being asked by what authority, the captain of the boat's crew answered, "By the authority of that big gun and JEFFERSON DAVIS," and remarking that war was declared between the North and South, demanded my papers. It was of no use to resist, and so the ship's papers, and manifest of the cargo were given him.

The commander of the boat's company (Mr. PRESCOTT, the First Lieutenant of the *Jeff. Davis*) sent the papers on board the pirate for the Captain's inspection. We waited about two hours for his decision as to what he would do with the vessel and cargo. He finally sent a boat to the bark, with a prize Captain and crew, eight in all. The officers and crew of the bark were ordered to put their things into the boat, ready to go on board the brig. In the meantime, the steward of the brig overhauled our stores, and some of his companions got up beef, pork, flour, &c. The pirates took about everything in the way of provisions, leaving one barrel of beef and two-thirds of a barrel of flour, and an inconsiderable quantity of small stores. After they had abstracted what they pleased, they left the bark, leaving the Captain and wife and the cook on board. The prize Captain then bore away to the westward, bound for St. Mary's, coast of Florida. Nothing especial occurred during the passage. Everything went on pleasantly until the morning of the 5th of August.

At daylight they espied a sail to leeward, distant about ten miles, Capt. HAYS then made all sail, and stood in, expecting to see the land soon. At 7 A. M. the land appeared in sight. The vessel continued to gain on us quite fast. At 11 A. M. the bark was run ashore abreast of Amelia Island. The man-of-war—which the vessel in pursuit of us turned out to be—was then distant four or five miles. Capt. HAYS asked the captain of the bark if he wished to go ashore with the pirates in the boat. He replied in the negative. The prize crew all took leave of the bark immediately.

As soon as they left, the captain hoisted the Stars and Stripes, Union down, and did all in his power to lay the sails aback, but the wind blowing almost directly on shore, did not succeed.

In the meantime the man-of-war had beat up to within about three miles of the bark. We then discovered a boat coming from the shore toward us. They came alongside, and two of the men jumped on board, saying, "We want you to go on shore." We asked them if we could take our private property with us. They answered, "No," but ordered us into the boat. They would not give us time to make preparations to get the Captain's wife over the side into the boat, but put a rope round her waist and lowered her down. They hauled down the Union flag, and then pulled for the shore. When we landed, we were immediately surrounded by three or four hundred men, all armed, among whom were some of the most influential citizens of Fernandina. One of them was Senator YULEE, who begged the Captain's wife to go to his house, which she did, and was treated with great consideration by Mrs. YULEE.

The Captain was kept under the guard of a file of soldiers. Subsequently the prize Captain volunteered to go and bring our things on shore. By the time his crew had got half way to the bark, they saw boats coming from the man-of-war, which had beaten up within two miles of the bark, and anchored. They returned to the shore without accomplishing their purpose.

The people now obtained two cannon from the fort, and as the boats from the vessel neared the bark, a constant firing was kept up, but none of the balls hit the mark for which they were designed. The Union seamen and marines went on board the bark, and hoisted the "Stars and Stripes." They then fired the vessel and abandoned her.

In half an hour the vessel was enveloped in flames and shortly afterwards the main and mizzen masts fell over the side. At 4 o'clock P. M., the people having abandoned all hopes of saving any part of the burning vessel, they marched up to town with the captain as a trophy. On reaching the village the captain was relieved from custody for the time being. The vessel continued burning all night, and the next morning the prize captain and crew went off to her and scuttled her, the vessel having burnt down below her between-decks. We remained in Fernandina [a week. During the time we received much kindness from Capt. YULEE, of the Commissary Department, and others. We were then sent on to Richmond in charge of an escort of prisoners, and after some little delay, we were forwarded to Richmond, and from thence, under a flag of truce, to Fortress Monroe.

By the courtesy and exertions of an officer of the frigate *Minnesota*, in half an hour's time after leaving the enemy's quarters, we were on our way to Baltimore in the steamer *Louisiana*. We arrived in New-York on the 26th inst.

Before we left Fernandina, the rebels had got out of the barque 61 bales of wood, some few skins, and old copper, anchors and chains, which is about all they will be able to save.

From the Boston Journal.

Capt. WHITING, of the bark *Alvarado*, of Boston, which, it will be remembered, was recently captured by the privateer *Jeff. Davis*, and to prevent her recapture by the *Vincennes* was run ashore on the coast of Florida and burned, arrived in this city this morning, accompanied by his wife, who was on board the vessel at the time of her capture. The statement of Capt. WHITING differs materially from many others we have heard, describing the inhumanity with which Northerners are treated "down South." From the time he landed on the coast till he passed the northern limits of the "Confederate States," he was treated with the utmost kindness and attention.

The vessel was so hastily abandoned after she was run ashore, that neither he nor Mrs. WHITING were able to save any of their clothing beside what they stood in. They were taken—with the negro cook, who had also remained in the bark—to Fernandina, Fla., where the ladies of the town, headed by Mrs. Ex-Senator YULEE, started a subscription for the purpose of supplying Mrs. WHITING with suitable apparel for her journey North. Capt. WHITING was also cared for, and the whole party, including the cook, started for the North in charge of a Government agent. Free passes were supplied over all the railroads, and the presence of the "official person" who had them in charge prevented any detention or delay on the route. They were forwarded direct to Richmond by rail, stopping on the way at the best hotels, but no bills were presented; all expenses were defrayed by the Government. A Richmond they were put on board a steamer and sent down the river under the protection of a flag of truce to Fortress Monroe. Here the official who had accompanied and protected them throughout the whole journey, took his leave and returned. The party was kindly received by the commander of the Fortress, who at once made arrangements for sending them home, and they left Point Comf

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 25, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Subscribers.

Every page of the morning edition of the New-York TIMES is *stereotyped*, and worked in duplicate. We have resorted to this expedient as the only means of delivering our very large and constantly increasing edition to our subscribers at a reasonably early hour in the morning. We trust that any defects in the typography and general appearance of the paper will be pardoned until they can be remedied,—which shall be at the earliest possible moment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Government has at last very properly decided to prohibit the transmission of all written correspondence by the Express Companies to the seceded States.

Advices from Gen. BANKS' command state that large quantities of flour and unground wheat, belonging to the rebel army, have been seized at a mill in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry by Col. GORDON'S Massachusetts regiment, who also disabled the mill so that it will do no more grinding for some time to come. They report no rebel troops at the Ferry, but their pickets come in there occasionally. Intelligence from the other side of the Potomac indicates that almost the entire force under JOHNSTON has been concentrated at Leesburgh, in anticipation of a movement on that place by Gen. BANKS.

It will be seen by our dispatches that Mayor BRADLEY, of Washington, has been put under arrest, and will occupy a place in Fort Lafayette with the other Government prisoners. The immediate cause of this arrest is his recent refusal to take the new oath of allegiance prescribed by Congress, but there is no doubt that the Government has ample proof of his treasonable practices, covering a considerable period of time.

DANIEL C. LOWBER, of New-Orleans, was, on Sunday night, arrested at Crestline, Ohio, by Detective KING, of this City, assisted by United States Deputy Marshal Archer, of Ohio, charged with being a bearer of dispatches from England to JEFF. DAVIS. His trunks were seized in this City some days ago, and the dispatches found. He acknowledges bearing the dispatches, but declares himself ignorant of their contents. He will be taken to Washington.

The Postmaster of this City yesterday received orders from Washington that no more copies of the *Journal of Commerce*, the *News*, the *Freeman's Journal*, or the Brooklyn *Eagle*, must be sent through the mails.

The schooner *Alabama*, loading at Pier No. 8, North River, with salt, leather, whisky, brandy, mackerel, tanner's oil, butter and other stores, was yesterday seized by order of the Surveyor of the Port, on suspicion of an intention to run the blockade of the Southern ports, and give "aid and comfort" to the enemy. The owner and shipper not being able to satisfy the authorities that the venture was a loyal one, the vessel was sent over to the Atlantic Dock for safe keeping.

Recent accounts from Fortress Monroe are much more encouraging than we have been wont to receive from there. Since the arrival of Gen. WOOL, the condition and *morale* of the troops seem to have undergone a decided improvement. A system of discipline, which includes officers as well as men, has been inaugurated, which cannot fail to have good results, and grand reviews are held at the camps, in which all the troops take part. On Friday, reviews were held, both at Camp Hamilton and at Newport's News. On the morning of that day experiments were made at the Rip Raps with SAWYER'S rifled cannon. One of the shells thrown burst in the midst of the rebel camp at Sewall's Point, cutting down the flag-staff and creating considerable commotion among the Confederates. The gunboat *Seminole*, which has arrived at Old Point from the blockade off Charleston, reports the *Roanoke* and the *Vandalia* as being stationed there. The *Seminole* brought up the schooner *Albion* as a prize, loaded with sugar, coffee, fruits and cigars.

An attempt was made by the Secessionists at Cumberland, Md., on Friday evening, to capture ex-Gov. THOMAS, while he was addressing a collection of Union men before a hotel in that place. The Union men were too strong, however, and not only drove off the Secessionists, but continued the work by the destruction of the office of the *Alleghanian*, a rabid secession newspaper. Yesterday morning, another attempt was made to capture Gov. THOMAS, by throwing the train on which he was proceeding homeward off the track. About eight miles from Cumberland a number of cross-ties were discovered on the track, and at the same time a number of armed men were seen descending the hills on either side. The engineer, however, managed the engine so skillfully as to throw the obstructions off the track without injury, and the Secessionists were foiled.

The Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment, Col. MORSE; the Seventeenth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. FELLOWS; and the Seventh Maine Regiment, Col. MASON, arrived in this City yesterday from Boston, *en route* for Washington. They all took their departure immediately for the seat of war, the first two going by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and the last by the Camden and Amboy line. Each regiment had a full complement of men, and was in no respect inferior to the regiments hitherto raised in New-England. The Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment, before leaving Jersey City, was addressed in a few patriotic and well-timed remarks by Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE.

Two attempts were made in Connecticut yesterday to raise peace flags—one of which failed, while the other was successful. The first was at Stepney, ten miles north of Bridgeport. According to previous announcement a meeting was to have been organized after the raising of the flag. No sooner was the flag hoisted, however, than the Union men made a rush for it, pulled it down, and tore it into shreds. A Union meeting was then organized, which passed a series of Union resolutions. Last night the *Farmer* newspaper-office, published in Bridgeport, was demolished, notwithstanding the efforts of prominent citizens to prevent it. The other flag-raising was at New-Fairfield, where about four hundred persons were engaged in the enterprise. An attempt was made by about seventy Union men to pull the flag down, and a desperate fight ensued, in which two of the "peace" men were seriously injured. At last accounts the flag was still flying.

The Cameron Rifles, Col. BETGE, who have been in quarters for some time past at Bergen Hill, N. J., arrived in this City yesterday, on their way to Washington. Before leaving, however, they got into a most disgraceful brawl with some of the Fire Zouaves, and the officers of the regiment hacked and cut a police officer with their swords. It is supposed that the policeman will recover.

By the Pony Express, which passed the Outer Telegraph Station, ninety-five miles beyond Fort Kearney, yesterday morning, we have advices from San Francisco to the afternoon of the 16th inst. The markets were somewhat more active, and there was some improvement in prices. Official advices had been received from Washington relative to the organization of the fifteen hundred volunteers to serve on the Plains in the absence of the regular troops. The command had been assigned to Col. CARLTON, of the Army, and Major J. R. WEST, of San Francisco, was to be second in command. No doubt was entertained that the requisite number of men would be immediately obtained. The last Panama steamer, with treasure, took down twenty-five United States Infantry, commanded by a Lieutenant, as a guard. There is no State news of importance, and nothing later from Oregon or British Columbia.

The market opened firmly, on Saturday, for Flour, but the export demand having been checked by the scarcity of vessels and the firmness in freights, prices closed heavily, with a downward tendency. Wheat was depressed, and was 2c.@3c. ₩ bushel cheaper. Corn was unusually active, and a shade higher. Cotton was more sought after, at full rates. Rio Coffee was in good request, at steady figures. A moderate business was transacted in Provisions, Rice, Sugars, Whisky, Hops and Tallow. Common Rosin and Spirits Turpentine declined, and closed quite irregularly. The changes in other branches of trade were not important. There were 519 vessels of all classes in port. Senator LATHAM, of California, visited the Produce Exchange during business hours.

Conflict at the South Between Consolidated and Local Despotisms.

At the outbreak of the rebellion, we took occasion to show that, if successful, it must lead to a consolidated despotism, in which State lines would be necessarily effaced. Southern society rests upon force, in violation of natural right, and must be sustained in the same way. It would be speedily dissolved, could investigation and inquiry be left free to test its institutions by the ordinary process of induction. For the same reason that the slave must not assert his right to freedom, the white man must not argue against the social or political economy of the system. The most inexorable of all despotisms, that which silences the tongue, must prevail. Whoever transgresses is forthwith ostracised. The habits and necessities of the people gradually enact themselves into laws and political institutions, and rapidly, when a great crisis supervenes. Such a one is now present in the South. The old ties and relations are dissolved, and new ones are to be formed, and it is only natural that a rebellion commenced for the perpetuation of Slavery, should adapt the Government it seeks to form to its great object, which can only be accomplished by a military despotism, unchecked and untrammeled by political or State boundaries, or local habits or peculiarities. Homogenousness is the prime necessity, and must be had and maintained, no matter how.

The great leader in this new order of things is Mr. DAVIS, President of the Confederates. He has in his support the irresistible force of logic, and to a certain extent that of the property holders. These constitute a superior caste, and will exert a corresponding influence. As in England, so in the South, the tendency of the landed property is to fewer and fewer owners, who daily become richer and richer, and the great mass poorer and poorer, more degraded, and the less capable of opposing any successful resistance to the aggression of the rich. The South is without commerce, and without a middle class, by which alone can Society be infranchised. It is where the European nations were when the feudal system was at its culmination; while everywhere else free inquiry undermined and finally destroyed this institution, in the South, the despotism of silence has repeated it again in all essential aspects, after a lapse of five hundred years; and perfectly naturally, it has given rise to exactly the same contests that convulsed European nations for hundreds of years. In these the Chief Executive sought to assert and maintain unlimited authority, while the landholders, who were the nobility, sought to maintain on their petty domain precisely the same right and privileges asserted by their chief. All sought to be supreme despots in their sphere. These conflicts only terminated by the destruction or humiliation of the nobles by the head of the State or nation, who was enabled to triumph only through the aid of the people, who preferred the despotism of one man to that of many.

The old quarrel is in full blast at the South. Mr. DAVIS seeks to reduce all refractory elements to a common standard. The same pall of silence must rest upon the mountains of Georgia and Tennessee as does upon the plains of Mississippi and Louisiana. Otherwise the seeds of mischief and disorder remain which one day may take root and grow. Although clearly right, considering his premises, he is likely to meet with strenuous opposition. A great breach has already been made. Georgia, under the lead of Mr. TOOMBS; Texas, under that of Mr. WIGFALL; and Virginia, from her traditional assertion of the doctrine of State Rights, earnestly opposes his plans of centralization, while, singularly enough, South Carolina, which could not remain in the Confederacy, from the centralizing tendency of our Government, is the great advocate of a consolidated despotism. In that State the institution of Slavery has received its highest emphasis, and its legislative policy and social system, more perfectly than anywhere else, reflects the true nature and character of the system. Every inhabitant of any portion of the State is imbued with it. South Carolina is now fully ripe for a despotism. It has no incongruous elements. For the past thirty years, Mr. CALHOUN has reigned supreme despot. It would be as great a sacrilege in that State to question the creed which he laid down, as it would among Mussulmen to deny the authority of their prophet. But it is different elsewhere. In Georgia there is a spirit of insubordination to the idea of a Central Government, especially one emanating from other States, as fierce as any that ever existed in the Highlands of Scotland. This is aggravated by the contempt which the State has always cherished toward South Carolina. It is the Empire State of the South, and has never been held, as has South Carolina, in subjection to one mind. TOOMBS, now the leading man in the State, is not unlike a Highland Chieftain of olden times—an impetuous, arrogant, remorseless creature, who knows no law but his own ungovernable temper, who can never take a subordinate position, nor will he at present consent to see his State overslaughed by a superior central power. Were he in DAVIS' position, he would be an earnest advocate of his policy. But he will never acknowledge a superior. In this he simply represents the universal habits and character of the planters, and a principle which will certainly prove too strong for Mr. DAVIS' scheme. In the South submission is the attribute of the degraded castes. Every planter is as good as his neighbor, and he will never quietly rest with such neighbor in a superior position. Hence the cabals and quarreling at the South, which are universal, and which will always continue so long as the territory is cut up among thousand of despots whose wills on their little domains are supreme. The South, feudal in its organization, is only reaping the results of such a system, without the hope really of emerging to a higher plane the infusible character of the planter will prove more than a match for any central idea. Left to itself, the condition of Mexico, where every cabal is strong enough to upset the Government, but not strong enough in its turn to maintain order, portrays its future.

Such is the inevitable fate of the seceding States. The only bond of union is hatred to the North. The moment this external pressure is taken off, feuds will spring up among themselves tenfold more bitter than those supposed to exist between the North and South. Their interests are really much more opposed than between the two sections now at war. There is not the least spark of national sentiment at the bottom of the rebellion. Georgia and South Carolina have always been at daggers drawing, and will always continue so. The moment the sacred ties that connected the Southern people to the National Government were severed, every hideous and base passion stalked forth. A punishment is to follow, corresponding to so great a crime. Secession is the opening of Pandora's box. Let us take heed to escape its horrors by holding fast to our allegiance.

The State of Kanawha.

The act of the Convention of the people of Western Virginia in proposing to erect that district into a new State, to be called *the State of Kanawha*, is calling down much harsher censure, from a portion of the public Press, than the proceeding deserves. Without intending to commit ourselves, at present, on the expediency or wisdom of the movement, we think it due to the loyal citizens of that portion of the Union, who have braved everything for the Government they love, to present their action in the most favorable light that justice will allow.

It may be safely assumed that the people of Western Virginia have given the subject of their independence in a new State organization the fullest consideration. They, of all other men, are most deeply interested in the political and social results; and, according to the great Republican principle, they should have, as far as is consistent with the general welfare and the public safety, the regulation of their home Government and the absolute control of all their domestic affairs. After several months of thorough and animated discussion, in which the public judgment has apparently vibrated between opposite opinions, the people of Western Virginia seem to have settled down, with great unanimity, in the conviction that their interests and their honor will be best preserved by the erection of their country into an independent State. This may not be what we would have liked. But the fact is as given; and the question now arises, shall the Nation acquiesce in the determination of so large a population, or run flatly and obstinately counter to it, and put to a new and illiberal test the loyalty that so lately escaped the toils of the Richmond usurpers?

The population of the proposed new State of Kanawha is nearly three hundred thousand; —almost as large as the white population of South Carolina or Mississippi; almost as large as the population of Vermont or New-Hampshire; almost double the population of Minnesota, and more than double the population of Delaware, Kansas or Oregon. When we treat, therefore, with the *State of Kanawha*, we will not be dealing with the least of an honorable sisterhood, but with one a head and shoulders taller than several that have the special regard of the Government.

Two of the papers of this City have assailed the action of the Western Virginia Convention, on the ground that it is clearly unconstitutional. According to the letter of the Constitution, this charge is not just. The action of the Convention is not final. It is to be submitted to the votes of the people of the district included in the boundaries of the new State; and if it shall be ratified by them, the question will still remain of the admission of the new State into the Union by Congress. If Congress shall refuse to admit the State of Kanawha, there will be an end of the matter. All this the intelligent people of Western Virginia well know. Why denounce them, therefore, for an unconstitutional act, when what they do is to be submitted to the decision of the regular and legitimate authorities under the Constitution?

Those who assail the action of the Western Virginia people as "unconstitutional," in forming, or proposing to form, a new State, do so under the third section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which declares that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State * * * * without the consent of the Legislature of the State concerned, as well as of the Congress." It is taken for granted, in the argument against the Western Virginia people, that the consent of the rebel Richmond Legislature must be obtained to render the action of the Wheeling Convention valid. But this is not the case. The Richmond State Government, as well as the late secession Legislature of Virginia, was formally deposed by a State Convention held in Western Virginia, in which about fifty counties were represented. A new State Government was organized, under the old Virginia Constitution. A new election was ordered for representatives to compose the Virginia Legislature. This election was held, representatives were chosen, and the new Legislature assembled, and elected two Senators to represent the State of Virginia in the Senate of the United States. These Senators were admitted to their seats without question; and not only Congress, but the President of the United States officially recognized the new order of things established at Wheeling, as the legitimate and constitutional Government of the State of Virginia. The Legislature at Wheeling thenceforward became the Legislature of the whole State of Virginia—for did it not elect Senators for the whole State, and did it not call on the President for aid to help suppress an insurrection against lawful authority in the whole State? Anything that the rebel Richmond Legislature ever had power to do, the Wheeling Legislature now had power to do. If the Wheeling Legislature consent to the division of the State—as they of course do—the proceedings of the people of the proposed new State of Kanawha, are altogether regular and constitutional; and the question of the admission of the State into the Union must turn wholly on its policy, not on its regularity or otherwise.

Of the policy of the movement, we withhold any expression of opinion at the present—merely remarking that we would not, except for the gravest of reasons, set at nought the desires and acts of so large a population as occupy the one-third part of the area of the great State of Virginia. In their relations to public creditors, the people of the new State have proposed to do all that honor or legal obligation can hold them to in any State organization; and thus the demands of private justice would be answered. In a national view, the new State would be a credit to the Union. Its population would be sturdy, honest and warlike; and in a few years it would be a *free* State, and homogeneous with the North. This would be a very remote result, with the West still under the Constitution and dominion of the East, and the Richmond oligarchy restored to their sway in the State, rehabilitated in the Union. The Virginia Convention has deliberately and solemnly decided. We must meet its action in a liberal and statesmanlike spirit.

THE PHILANTHOPISTS AND WOMAN'S WRONGS.—The *Tribune* the other day gave a neat and comprehensive programme for the war, the authorship of which it attributed to some "astute youth" of its imagination, but which is marvelously like the plan lately advocated by itself with such vehement iteration: "Just march down there"—these are the words—"crush out the rebellion, and return quietly to your homes." Brief, beautiful and dramatic; three brief acts, and then—music by the band! It is not, however, in connection with fields of blood, nor the great march to Richmond, that our cotemporary now puts forth this remarkable bit of strategy. He has already broken his sword and thrown away the scabbard, and so can only display his tactical talent surreptiously in articles on other, and, as EMERSON would say, the *otherest* subjects. This time it is brought in in a very odd place. A few days ago the TIMES suggested a feasible and simple plan for the relief of the most helpless and suffering class in the community, the unemployed industrial women of the City—just as months ago it had suggested feasible plans for the capture of Richmond. It was shown that many of the trades and industries which ordinarily furnish employment to tens of thousands of young women in New-York, were now utterly collapsed, and that consequently many thousands of these women were now idle and penniless; and it was suggested that now would be an opportune moment to put in operation some of the schemes discussed in bygone years for introducing them to appropriate employments, from which they are now virtually excluded, as shopwomen, accountants, clerks, waitresses, and-so-forth. This suggestion, simple, practical and practicable, the *Tribune* of course does not like. It says it is "profound and of a serene fixedness;" then it slyly introduces the military programme we have quoted, attributing it to an "astute youth;" then recommends the hapless girls to charity and the needle, and winds up by saying: "May we not confide in the sex to sustain and comfort itself?" It is hard to make out whether the article is military, benevolent or comic. But, nevertheless, we still think that employment such as we proposed is better than charity, and that the needle can furnish but a poor refuge, in these days of sewing-machines, to the tens of thousands of young women now idle and destitute; and, moreover, we are glad to inform the *Tribune* that our suggestion has been adopted by more than one business house, with the best results. It is practicable, however, on a widely-extended scale; and we still believe that it would result in great and permanent advantage to both sexes.

FULL-FED TREASON.—While Gen. DIX was Secretary of the Treasury, under Mr. BUCHANAN, he gave an order in the revenue service that electrified the country. It was about the first defiance that treason had received. The order was substantially this: "If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot."

But, a few days ago, twenty-three officers of the rebel Army, who had been captured at Carrick's Ford, and who had not only "pulled down the American flag," but raised a traitor's banner in place of it, and fought against the defenders of the former, arrived in Baltimore, now under Gen. DIX'S military command. And Gen. DIX'S order, on the occasion, runs in this wise: "Take the rebels to the Gilmor Hotel, and treat them to the fat of the land."

It was so done,—they fared sumptuously, and the Government footed the bill,—and their rebel friends came around them and ate and drank with them gloriously, while the loyal children of the Union ate cold victuals, and scant at that, within ear-shot of their revelry.

We are not surprised to hear that the Union men of Baltimore are considering the propriety of turning rebels. They say that treason pays better than loyalty. It brings roast beef and champagne at the nation's expense, whereas fidelity to the Union has, so far, only brought to them hard times in their business and the persecution of secession rowdies and outlaws.

We think it is due to state, as there is deep indignation felt throughout the country in regard to this rebel ovation at Baltimore, that Gen. DIX'S friends claim that he only carried out the instructions of the War Department in his treatment of the "Virginia gentlemen."

SOUND VIEWS AT LAST.—A dispatch from Washington says that the plan of the campaign against the rebels is now discussed in military circles, and that it is argued that an attack on Charleston and New-Orleans would immediately disorganize the whole rebel Army, and make them abandon Virginia, Tennessee and Missouri to defend their own homes.

We are glad to hear this report from Washington. The NEW-YORK TIMES advanced precisely these arguments more than once last April, just four months ago. But, after urging them again and again, and getting no attention from the Government and no cooperation from the Press, the subject had to be yielded for the time. But experience has taught what reason at that time failed to impress. Our language four months ago was, that "any Army that could be thrashed could be whipped;" that our command of the seas enabled us to assail the rebels, in force, in the rear; and that as soon as we adopted such tactics, and sent an Army by sea to invade South Carolina, Georgia or Louisiana, we should disperse and draw home their Armies in Virginia, and march unopposed after them in their retreat.

It seems that "military circles" have imbibed this idea at last. We trust it will not take four months longer to enable the Government to reduce it to practice.

THE BLOCKADE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—We learn from the New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 15th inst., that the steam frigate *Mississippi* and the *St. Louis* have joined the *Brooklyn* in the blockade of the mouth of the Mississippi River. These three vessels can hardly fail to seal up the mouth of the great river to the entire satisfaction of John Bull. We trust the grumbling old gentleman will feel relieved.

By the way, inasmuch as President LINCOLN has not availed himself of the power under the new revenue bill, to declare any of the American ports closed, the presumption is that they are all expected to be, and perhaps are already, so thoroughly shut up by blockading vessels as to render further steps unnecessary. Certain it is, that such a blockade will be the most forcible demonstration that the rebel States can have, of the tremendous maritime power of the United States, when the capacities of the nation are exercised in that direction. Besides, it effectually disposes of the libelous taunts of the London *Times*, and such Pro-Slavery journals of England, that we are obliged to rely on a mere paper blockade of the Southern ports.

THE NEWSPAPER QUESTION.—Postmaster TAYLOR, of this City, has received orders not to mail any copies of the *Journal of Commerce*, *Daily News*, *Freeman's Journal*, and perhaps of some other less important secession journals of this latitude. We can but repeat the opinion on this subject heretofore expressed. If the journals in question are treasonable, and subversive of the authority and integrity of the Government, so much so that their circulation is unsafe, it is absolute trifling with a grave subject to allow of their publication. Each step so far taken is only an advertisement of the papers—a recommendation of them to the traitors of Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri; a guarantee of enthusiastic sympathy and support, not only from the traitors in those States, but from the traitors of New-York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and every part of the Union. And the mail failing to disseminate the journals, a hundred avenues will speedily be found, whereby they will be disseminated wherever rebel malevolence shall choose to send them. The present policy of the Government is merely an annoyance to the secession prints—it is not a corrective of the evil complained of.

RECRUITING UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.—Attention has been called to the fact that, in soliciting recruits, promises have been held out in certain quarters that the soldiers will receive bounty land at the close of his term of service. While this may possibly be the case, since it corresponds with the custom of the Government, if is proper to say that Congress has made no provision for such grants; and that a pledge of them is a highly discreditable false pretence, which should cast suspicion upon the motives and honesty of those who make them. All the Government contracts to give the soldier is his food, clothing, and more liberal pay than is offered to any soldiery in the world. Such inducements do not need to be eked out with lies.

Men in the English and American Navies.

If we were to say, without attempting to prove it, that the United States has nearly as many naval sailors afloat to-day as England, there is no doubt that a large number of intelligent persons would be tempted to smile incredulously at us. But that circumstance would not alter the facts of the case, nevertheless. There is hardly any subject, in connection with British naval resources, so thoroughly misunderstood with us, as the available manual material of the Royal Navy. The recent efforts to establish a naval reserve, and their total failure, do not seem to have opened any one's eyes on the matter. The general impression which prevails in America, and indeed in England, is that Her Majesty has 70,000 sailors, or thereabouts, afloat. This is frequently confirmed by editorials in the London Press, backed up often by statistics as to the number of persons for whose support and remuneration the Navy estimates provide.

If we look for information in the Navy list, published under the authority of the Admiralty, we find the following as the latest distribution of English seamen. The force of the North American and West Indies squadron we have increased ourselves, by the addition of the crews of the *Mersey*, *Ariadne*, *Challenger*, *Rinaldo* and *Driver*, and some gun-boats, either on their way out or ordered to this hemisphere. Annexed is the list:

	Men.
East Indies, China and Australia	5,051
Cape of Good Hope	1,239
Pacific Station	2,845
West Coast of Africa	1,885
Coast of Brazil	1,672
North American and West Indies	6,000
Channel Fleet ('59 strength)	8,000
Mediterranean	5,786
Total	30,478

The Channel fleet is called 8,000 strong for the purpose of including men nominally attached to it, but really on board "guardos," pending the sea-going orders of their former vessels. Since the great gale, which disorganized the fleet so completely about fourteen months back, little more than half of them have been cruising at one time. Although ships ordered away are frequently obliged to wait for weeks the filling up of their crews, we will suppose that there are 4,000 blue-jackets ready for duty on the different receiving hulks at Cork, Plymouth, Chatham, Sheerness, Woolwich and Pembroke. This would put the total number of British seamen at about 34,000. But Parliament has passed an act to lessen the naval force by 6,000 men. Then there will be only 28,000 left. And this sum, be it distinctly understood, is the very utmost that could be counted, as the Mediterranean and African squadrons have had vessels detached from them, and their crews discharged, since the official account, from which we quote, was made out. Where, then, asks the uninitiated, are the other 42,000 men that go to make up the 70,000 accredited to the British Navy? The answer is a strange one for most ears, but it is true. They are laboring in the dock-yards. They are not seamen, nor ordinary seamen, nor landsmen in the naval sense. They are simply hired laborers and mechanics, who have never been to sea, any more than the workmen now employed in the Navy-yards of Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, and Portsmouth, N. H. Lest we might be accused of practicing on the credulity of our readers, we herewith append the Admiralty [illegible] the instructions of the [illegible] Gazette, that England had [illegible]

The official figures are as follows:

Seamen (including Coast Guard, [illegible] Boys	[illegible]
Marines	[illegible]
Superintending officers of Dock-yards	[illegible]
Established workmen	[illegible]
Hired workmen	[illegible]
Factory laborers	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

These are the 70,000 men, according to Lord PAGET, who certainly ought to know all about it, as he is First Lord of the Admiralty. Let us dissect the table:

The Coast Guard, according to Sir CHARLES NAPIER'S celebrated letter to the *Times*, dated Oct. 17, 1859, "is useless for war purposes, in reality, as its members are not obliged to go further than 100 leagues from land." The subtraction of this arm then, brings the figures down to 30,500, which corresponds exactly with the sum of distributed in the squadrons list. Take away the 6,000 ordered to be discharged by the late act of Parliament, and 24,500 only remain. But the landsmen are included even in this. One-fourth of every naval *personnel*, at an average, and particularly in English and American Navies, are landsmen. One-fourth of 24,500 is 6,125, which, taken from 24,500, leaves a balance of 18,375; and this is the true amount of sailors in the Royal Navy. The fact may astonish many persons, but practical men learned it long ago. No language can describe the mass of misrepresentation which an inexperienced inquirer would have to wade through to find out these things.

A most important circumstance in connection with these statistics is the fact that fully half the recruiting for the Navy is carried on among persons who need have no knowledge of the sea. In short, the Army and Navy officers on recruiting service compete with each other in the same market places. Every landsman who has served three years may ship as a seaman. How many of these Her Majesty has we know not.

Fortunately, or unfortunately for us, there is no difficulty in finding out the personal forces of our Navy. On the home fleet we have 35 regular men-of-war, manned by 10,533, including the *Congress'* crew, who have just returned from Brazil. Besides these there are some 50 purchased or chartered gun-boats, that have on board at least 2,500 men. Then there are nearly 2,500 ready for duty, on board the *North Carolina*, *Ohio*, *Princeton*, *Sabine* and *Pensacola*. There are still 1,300 on the Pacific station, 1,570 on the Coast of Africa, 1,250 in the East Indies, 50 in Brazil, (on the *Pulaski*,) and some 500 scattered elsewhere. Let us put these in a tabular form, to compare with the British figures:

	Men.
Regular men-of-war on our coast	10,533
Chartered and purchased steam gun-boats	2,500
Ready for duty on board receiving ships	2,500
Pacific station	1,300
Coast of Africa	1,570
East Indies	1,250
Brazil and scattered	500
Total	30,353

Taking one-fourth, for landsmen, from these figures, and 2,400 boys, the balance will be 12,788, not including any marines not actually on board ship. Of the ships purchased recently, or chartered by the Government, probably to the number of 120, at least one-half have full crews of able seamen on board. Putting down 20 men for each of the 60 ships, then, we have a total of 1,200, which, added to the grand total, makes 13,988, or within a fraction of 14,000 men. Subtracting this from the English figures, we find the difference between the number of sailors of America and England as 4,375 men.

The United States and England, then, figure in the recruiting market on a more equal footing than is generally supposed. It was conning over these facts that made the London *Times* exclaim, a short time since:

"This is not a question of big ships or small ones, of wood or iron, of Whitworth guns or old muskets. It is a question of men, without which, as the ancient poet said of a fortified town, a ship of the line is a mere solitude—a mass of senseless and helpless material. What have we that we may look at, and rest satisfied with, in the way of a naval reserve?"

We have alluded to the failure of the attempts to establish a naval reserve in England. It would be difficult to give a better explanation of the causes of that failure, than that contained in the October letter of Sir CHARLES NAPIER, before mentioned, in criticising the plan by which the reserve was to be formed. He said:

"Parliament has voted £100,000 to form this reserve. It is proposed to give each man £5. For this he must be ready at all calls. He must serve twenty-eight days in each year, and must know all his drills. During this time he will receive the same pay, provisions, and the same privileges as seamen serving. Now, my Lord, to make this reserve efficient, they must give up all trades except the coasting trade. Now, a sailor in the prime of life does not like to be thus restricted. He is fond of wandering all over the world: and if he is not in the prime of life he is not fit for the reserve. Your Grace will find that £5 is not a sufficient inducement for a good seaman to take up such a line."

And Sir CHARLES was right.

The Late Gen. Lyon—In Memoriam.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

LYON is dead. The chances of this war will not carry a more gallant spirit from the stage of action. His character as a soldier does not rest upon anything imaginary, or upon his ephemeral career as a General. The testimony of well-tried soldiers grown bald in service, and who stood beside him in hot fields in Mexico, unites with his every act from Camp Jackson to Wilson's Creek, to show that his was one of the gallant souls, born without fear. Of his character as a General, 'twould take much space to illustrate it. He was more calculated to execute than command. A man of simple habits, capable of much endurance, full of enthusiasm for the cause he had embraced, he thought too little of the infirmities of the common soldier; not that he wanted sympathy for his men, but the conviction that what he could do, others could. His death, as the action that led to it was heroic. Ten days before, he met the enemy on his own ground; he felt that he ought to retreat; the Government had deserted him; his three months' men had left by thousands; none came to replace them, but he had given life to the Union cause in the Southwest, and in the hour of need he could not desert them. He had much impressed his men with his spirit. When he fell just in front of his men, there was no panic. They covered his face, and moved on. For three hours after they pour shot, shell, and musket balls, by showers upon his enemies, and retire, having driven the last man of them out of sight. In honor to the little Army, let me ask when have 2,700 men before engaged, and to use a homely phrase, "pounded" 21,000 for seven mortal hours, and then retired unmolested, as ours did at Wilson's Creek? Let Gen. PRICE put this in his pipe.

REGULAR.

Devotion to the Union.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A gentleman recently from one of the Western Slave States, a resident there for thirty years, of high social and professional standing, on intimate terms with JOHN BELL and his associates, has sold out his property there, (worth before secession began over $50,000,) for $7,000, and brought the remnant of it here and taken a cottage in this vicinity, with the resolution to live on *bread and water among free men*, rather than submit longer to the tyranny of the present rebellion. He says there is perfect insanity among the leaders and their adherents; reason is lost upon them, and there is no alternative but to submit implicitly to them or flee. He says every man North should reduce his expenses *to the lowest fraction*, and earn his support from a bit of land, by his own hands, and place all his surplus means in the hands of our Government to crush out this infernal secession. This is sound, patriotic advice. Every man, woman and child in the Union, ought at once to adopt and live up to this principle, and with *an honest and efficient Government* to control the means thus supplied, we should soon see this monster rebellion put beyond a resurrection for centuries to come. We have been playing war for the last four months; *let us act it now*, with all the energy God will enable us to exert for its immediate and perpetual overthrow. TS.

...to be employed in Western Virginia, in Gen. ROSECRANS' column. He will leave as soon as he can settle some matters connected with his recruiting station here. Lieut. STANNARD is a quiet, unobtrusive gentlemanly officer, and has won the favorable opinion of our citizens, who were prepossessed toward him on account of his loyal gallantry at Fort Pickens.

There is an item that may be of interest to wool ...s in your City. Agents are abroad buying ... coarser qualities for Army purposes, while ... finer qualities are almost entirely neglected. ...-seven thousand pounds went forward ... this city during the week ending last even... The receipts were 65,000 lbs. Prices range ... 20c.@22c. for common and quarter blood; ... @24c. for ¼@½; 25c. for ½, and 26c.@28c. for ... There is a large quantity in first hands, but ... prices do not bring it out out very rapidly.

OSTONOGON.

An Honest Voice from Manchester.

From the Manchester Examiner.

The disaster which has befallen the Army of the United States is undoubtedly a great one, though we cannot say that it was wholly unexpected, and still less that it is irretrievable. Vast bodies of men new to arms, unversed in the ordinary evolutions of warfare, and almost as much so in regimental discipline, are brought face to face with one of the most difficult tasks that soldiers can be called upon to perform, and they prove unequal to it. In this there is nothing wonderful. If they had succeeded, it would have been immensely to their credit—not merely for raw heroism, but for disciplined valor—precisely that quality which they have had the least opportunity of acquiring. The intrinsic magnitude of the misfortune is a repulse before a position which was deliberately selected for its strategical advantages, and which has since been diligently fortified with all the aids that practised ingenuity could suggest. Such a defeat could be borne without dishonor, and without material effect on the issue of a campaign. If it had been received by disciplined troops, they would probably have retired to a safe distance for the night, and renewed the attempt the next day, with a victory as the gross result. The apparent magnitude of the calamity, that which makes it look overwhelming, is due to the unnecessary and disorderly flight. The best troops in the world are liable to panics, but the liability is infinitely greater with raw levies, abounding in patriotic zeal and native courage, but necessarily wanting in cohesion and self-reliance. It is remarkably easy now to point out several blunders which are fairly responsible for the defeat; but, instead of assuming for ourselves the credit of the discovery, we will assign it to a quarter where it had at least the honor of being prior to the event. The NEW-YORK TIMES, in an article published the day before the battle, distinctly pointed out the circumstances which might justify the prediction of an untoward result. In truth, it was a foolhardy step to hurl untried troops against a position of unknown strength, and which turned out to be an amphitheatre of masked batteries, supported by an overwhelming force of the enemy. In such a game all the advantages are on the side of the defence. To the assailants nothing was likelier than a defeat, and with an Army so heterogeneous in its composition, imperfectly disciplined, and officered by yesterday's civilians, a defeat was certain to end in something worse, a universal break up and pell-mell rout. In the delirious excitement which followed, the disaster was no doubt greatly exaggerated. It was gradually found out that all the men were not slaughtered, that all the artillery was not taken, and that regiments which presented a miserably broken appearance on the morning after the battle soon filled up their ranks as the runaways came in. The affair was a fight and a scamper, the scamper being unquestionably the worst part of it. The consequence of the disaster will be lamentable no doubt, chiefly by protracting the war, and exciting intenser passions on both sides, but to describe it as an "Austerlitz" is a blunder only possible to those who sacrifice accuracy to a taste for grandiloquence.

After such a disaster, recrimination naturally rules the hour. The great question is, Whom shall we hang? Of course a victim will be found, even if justice itself expires in the effort to make its own award. The gentleman who is likeliest to figure as culprit-in-chief is Gen. PATTERSON, who commanded the troops at Harper's Ferry, and whose special business it was to give an account of Gen. JOHNSTON, the rebel commander, who was at the head of 25,000 men. The favorite theory is, that the junction of Gen. JOHNSTON'S troops with those of Gen. BEAUREGARD, on the 21st, decided the fortune of the day, and that if Gen. PATTERSON had done his duty, that unpropitious junction would have been avoided. It is the old tale of GROUCHY and BLUCHER at Waterloo. Every Frenchman knows that if GROUCHY had not been culpably negligent BLUCHER would never have been able to come to the assistance of WELLINGTON, who in that case would have been beaten hollow. The theory is very natural, since it interposes an "if" as a shield against the dishonor of defeat, but there is something to be said against it. In the first place, Gen. JOHNSTON was known to have joined the main Army of the rebels long before the fight on the 21st, so that the advantage thus acquired by the enemy was foreseen. It is the same as if BLUCHER, instead of arriving at Waterloo at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 18th June, 1815, had joined WELLINGTON the day before, and NAPOLEON had known that he had two enemies to contend against instead of one, a circumstance which would have made all the difference. In the next place, before blaming Gen PATTERSON, we ought to ask whether he was in a position to do all that was required of him. The same journal which censures him so loudly tells us of his success on the 15th, and adds that his men were so mutinous for want of shoes and other necessaries, that he had to appeal to them in the most pathetic terms to stand by him, and not forsake the flag of the Union, but without success. If this is true, it is arrant injustice to blame him. We trust our Northern friends will not copy the Carthagenians by crucifying a General, just because he is unsuccessful. That will be a sorry way of mending their misfortune. The advance on Manassas Gap was doubtless imprudent, and has turned out most unfortunate; but the people were in favor of it—they demanded it, they howled for it. They had their way, and they have been taught a lesson. Their sole business is to improve it. If they are wise, magnanimous and brave men, they will not make this misfortune more ignoble by wrangling over it, but try to find in defeat the discipline and patience which lead to victory.

The War a Providential Duty of the North.

From the London News.

However imperfect our knowledge of this first great collision may be, we may predict some of its results with tolerable certainty. It will put an end to hollow and deceptive schemes of compromise. The grand controversy between the North and the South has at length reached the point it has been for years past gradually approaching—the *ultima ratio* of force, and the sword having now been drawn in earnest, it must be fought out. The defeat of the National forces in this first great encounter will, however, inevitably tend to protract the war, and the delay will work to the advantage of the North. The National States are in character, position, and means far better able to sustain a protracted contest than the Secessionists. The reverse they have experienced will but rouse their latent energy, and develop their ample resources, moral and material. It will help to give to the National struggle of the North the depth and seriousness it ought to possess. It will do this by bringing clearly out, and keeping prominently in view, the profounder motives and nobler issues—in a word, the whole moral significance—of the conflict. We cannot for a moment regret this. Whatever may have been the immediate occasion of the actual appeal to arms, the real causes and objects of this war are of supreme gravity and importance. The National States are, in fact, fighting for the very elements and essence of social order, civic prosperity and national life. The revolted States pretend, indeed, according to Mr. STEPHENS' ingenious speech, that all they want is to be allowed to manage their own affairs in their own way. But this is, as every one knows, the merest delusion in the world. So long as their peculiar institution remains, the Slave States must adopt a violent and aggressive policy or perish. That is the policy they have adopted and successfully carried out for years past in the National Government. They gained power, kept it, and used it for their own ends. But the constitutional despotism they have enjoyed so long having been at length constitutionally broken up, they appeal to the sword. For what purpose? To gain by force the criminal and degrading ends they have hitherto secured by policy. The one object for which they have broken up the Union and taken the field against their fellow-countrymen is to extend and perpetuate Slavery. It is neither more nor less than

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...ing of Oct. 22, 1860. The undersigned, that he is ... cure that ever collected or ever can collect on the ... That this is the true character of the war in the South is demonstrated by the formal acts and declarations of the secession leaders and representatives. Mr. STEPHENS, the Vice-President of the Confederate States, publicly declares to all the world, "The foundations of our new Government are laid, its corner-stone rests upon the great truth that Slavery, subordination to the superior race, is the natural and moral condition of the negro." Hitherto, while its evils were admitted, Slavery was defended in the South on the ground of its necessity. Now it is declared to be absolutely right, a new moral truth, the centre or corner-stone of a new State, the symbol and watchword of a new and sanguinary crusade. The deepest wrong and most cruel injury that man can possibly inflict on his fellow is formally consecrated as right, while Heaven is profanely invoked in its defence. The one social curse which destroyed free and noble nations of old, and which modern civilization has repudiated as essentially destructive of national life and progress, is now, for the first time in history, proclaimed as the one grand principle of the new Confederation. Such a State, were it possible to set it up, must be the permanent enemy, the natural foe, of all free peoples. To talk of coming to an understanding with such a State, of living on terms of amity and peace with it, would be out of the question. Such a State brands the notion of freedom as a falsehood, and stigmatizes industry as a disgrace. The moral influence of a free and industrious people would be more fatal to it than the sword—than any display of mere material force. Its policy must be violent and aggressive in mere self-defence. It would be essentially by nature, constitution and necessity, filibustering and piratical. This is the real meaning of the struggle in the South, and this would be its result were it successful. In view of such results, mere constitutional arguments, true as they may be, sink to the level of idle pedantry. *If the Southern leaders and their adherents owed no obligations to the Union, but were perfect strangers, the Northern leaders intrusted by Providence with the necessary material force would be morally bound to prevent the formation of such a State—such a portentous anomaly in the history of human progress.*

THE TRAGEDY AT SEA.

Terrible Scenes on board the Bark Czarina—Statement of one of the Crew.

From the Boston Journal, Aug. 23.

The bark *Czarina* arrived at this port this morning, in charge of the first officer of the ship *D. B. Metcalf*, Mr. SERRITT, who gives the particulars of a terrible tragedy on board that vessel, resulting in the death of four persons, as follows:

The bark *Czarina* is owned by Mr. JOHN DWYER, of this city, had been on a voyage to Cronstadt, and was on her return to this port when the murders took place. The Captain hired at Queenstown, on his outward voyage, an Irishman named JOHN CROTTER as first mate. This man was reprimanded by Capt. DWYER, on the 15th of July last, for the bad condition of the vessel. After that no more trouble of consequence occurred until two days before the murder, when a dispute took place in the cabin, resulting in the throwing of a plate at the Captain by CROTTER, which inflicted a wound upon his head.

On the night of July 30, some time during the "Middle Watch" (from twelve to four) CROTTER was seen by a boy at the wheel to go down into the captain's cabin. It afterwards appeared that he had murdered the captain with an axe as he was sleeping in his berth. He then put on some of the captain's clothes and took his money, went on deck again at 4 A. M., and murdered the second mate, Mr. CAMMETT, of Boston, probably with the same weapon. During the day, the crew finding CROTTER was a desperate and reckless murderer, consulted together and agreed to kill him. Giving a pledge each to each, to stand by the other, they commenced the attack on the next day, July 31. CROTTER, however, was not in the humor to submit, and as the crew came around he produced a pair of revolvers loaded with ball.

The attack and defence which followed was of the most desperate character. The carpenter, who made a pass at CROTTER, was shot and thrown overboard by him. The boy at the wheel threw the carpenter a rope, which he caught, but CROTTER, upon perceiving it, cut it, and the carpenter soon after sunk. Another man then approached, who was shot at by CROTTER, but at the moment the former jumped up suddenly, and the ball lodged in the shoulder of a Russian passenger, Mr. ALEXANDER TRESKEFSKY. At this time one of the crew, who had an adze in his hand for self defence, struck CROTTER a severe blow in the shoulder, which somewhat cowed the murderer. It soon appeared that this wound was mortal, and he was placed in a boat on deck, where, after several hours of horrible raving, he died.

At 6 P. M., same day, was boarded by British bark *Harlequin*, which obtained the particulars of the mutiny and proceeded on her course.

August 3d, was boarded from ship *D. B. Metcalf*, and obtained from her a navigator, Mr. SERRITT, who brought the C. to this port.

The mate, after killing the captain, destroyed all the papers. The bodies of the dead were all thrown overboard.

Capt. DWYER was about thirty-three years of age, and belongs in this city. He leaves a wife and one child.

The following are the names of the crew: Hendrich S. Blumal, a Swede; John Shaw, Henry Can, James Wilson, Englishmen; Carl W. Nesbur, Carl Swerholm, both Swedes; and Charles Percival, American.

The murderer, CROTTER, was an Irishman, and doubtless this was not his first crime upon the high seas. He had been on the coast of California, and he often bragged of the murders he had committed among the Chinamen there. His design probably was to take the vessel close to the shore at some appropriate place, set it on fire and abandon it. With this view he had loaded a boat on deck with the captain's valuables and other property.

STATEMENT OF ONE OF THE CREW.

JOHN SHAW, an Indian, of Oldtown, known among his tribe as "Pushow," makes the following statement, remarking, also, that the Captain treated them well, but that the mate was quarrelsome, and was feared from the first by the crew:

On the 15th of July the Captain and mate had a row in the cabin; the Captain called on all hands to come and put the mate in irons; the mate was then armed with a large revolver; the Captain asked him why he was armed; the mate said, "Go away from me, I am a desperate man;" we stood back, and the Captain and mate made up, when we went forward.

On the 30th of July, I went to the wheel at 4 o'clock in the morning; saw soon after the second mate drunk; saw the mate with bottle and cup; he got the second mate drunk, so that he was speechless; afterwards he was quiet. Soon after the mate called a man named John to come aft; heard John singing out; looked overboard and saw him, with a cut on his head, swimming; I sang out to the men, "A man overboard!" and threw the spanker sheet to John, and he got hold of it; he cut the spanker sheet with a hatchet, saying to the man, "Go to h—ll with the Captain;" the man swam behind twenty minutes, the mate with a revolver in hand ordered the carpenter and a Swede to throw overboard the second mate, who was on the deck bleeding; he swam for about fifteen minutes; the mate stood on the house laughing at him; the vessel was going about two miles an hour.

He then looked at me and told me not to be afraid, as he was not going to hurt me yet. The remainder of the watch were on deck at the time. He cut at one, and he escaped; he cut at another, and struck him on the back; told the captain he did not want to hurt him then; the carpenter went forward; he told all hands to get down on deck the largest boat; got chains up for ballast. He told me he was going to leave the ship and set her on fire; said the crew might go to h—l with her; told me he was going to take me, the steward and two men; told another man that he should not take me and steward; in the morning he called all hands, and said he was captain of the ship, and that the first man who disobeyed his orders he would immediately put a ball through him; he told me to go to work; we worked upon the boat

At 2 o'clock told us to throw the captain overboard; he lay in berth, with head out and brains protruding; I sewed him up in bed-clothes, and we threw him overboard; in the evening he called all hands aft, and put us in irons; left one man to look after the vessel; let out men at different times, two at a time, to relieve the watch; on the morning of the 31st saw a vessel coming up to us; he ordered all hands to make sail to get away; we made sail and got out of sight of her; that afternoon, at 2 o'clock, I saw the mate running forward, the carpenter having struck him with a top-maul; he shot at the carpenter, who ran forward and jumped over the bow, and hung upon the chains; he shoved his head up, and the mate shot at him; he then went overboard; the mate ran aft, and one of the men struck him on the head with a hammer or adze; he lived till 7 o'clock; I put the wheel down, to save the carpenter, but could not see him.

Just before he was struck with the adze, he shot the passenger, a Russian; he fired the revolver six times; we then continued on the same tack till we saw the English bark *Harlequin*, from Glasgow to Montreal, we hoisted the colors union down.

We told the captain our condition, and sent a ...

...ournals was upon them, being about half-past ... accosted on board the bark, and gave full particulars to the captain, he said he could not lend us assistance, but said us our latitude and longitude, and put us on our course. We got along well for three days, when we came across an American vessel, the mate of which brought us in.

When we buried the mate we searched him, and found in his pocket money and gold studs belonging to the captain.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

COLLISION—TWO MEN DROWNED.—About 7 o'clock on Friday evening, the Fulton Ferry-boat *Pocasic* ran down a boat in which three men were rowing down the East River. Two men named JOHN SULLIVAN and EUGENE SULLIVAN, both residents of Water-street, in this City, were drowned. The third, who, by a curious coincidence, bears the name of JOHN SULLIVAN, was rescued and taken to the City Hospital, where he lies in great pain, having been struck by the paddle and badly bruised. His injuries, however, are thought to be mainly external and not serious. The survivor states that he was employed on board the sloop *Lucy Edwards*, lying at Pier No. 19, East River, and that the drowned men—whose bodies have not been recovered—requested him to take them in the sloop's boat down to Peck-slip, with some wood and clothing which they had. Mr. SULLIVAN's brother being mate of the sloop, he felt at liberty to use the boat. Accordingly, the three embarked, and were run down as above stated. The surviving JOHN SULLIVAN, who is a sailor of 40 years, has a wife and nine children, who reside at South Boston, Mass.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to Aug 23, 1861:

	Surgical.	Medical.	To'al
Remaining on Aug. 16	185	118	303
Admitted to Aug. 23	35	40	75
Discharged, cured or relieved	30	19	49
Died	3	2	5
Remaining at date	187	137	324
Males, 293; Females, 31.			

THIEVES AT THE SEASIDE.—The light-fingered tribe reached Long Branch in the van of the brigade which followed in the footsteps of Mrs. LINCOLN. It was believed, however, that the gentlemen of elegant leisure, easy deportment, and elastic conscience, would await the arrival of the thousands that were expected to participate in the ball which was given on Thursday night in honor of the President's wife. But the sportive visitors seized Time by the forelock, and entered upon their labors on Wednesday. They stole from the Mansion House alone three diamond stars, two drop diamond ear-rings, one emerald and diamond ring (costly,) a pearl serpent bracelet, a turquoise bracelet, a flat enameled gold bracelet, several other less precious bracelets, and an imitation bracelet. For all of which Inspector CARPENTER, of the Central Police-office, Elm-street, corner of Broome, offers $250 reward.

A BARBAROUS ASSAULT.—HUGH MCBRIDE, a respectable gentleman residing at No. 98 Mercer-street, appeared before Justice QUACKENBUSH, on Friday, and made a complaint against JOHN KLINE and MICHAEL DUCK, who came to his place of business and made a deadly assault upon the complainant, and also upon a man in his employ named ROBT. POTTER. They made the attack with knives and clubs, and set upon them so suddenly, that there was no opportunity for defence. POTTER was so severely cut and bruised that his life is in danger, and the complainant was very seriously injured. MCBRIDE states that he can conceive of no reason why the assault was made, as he never had any difficulty with either of the parties before this time. The accused were arrested and locked up for examination.

A YAWL-BOAT SUNK AND TWO MEN DROWNED.—On Friday evening, just about dusk, one of the Fulton Ferry-boats came in collision with a yawl, as she came out of the slip, belonging to the sloop *Lucy Edwards*, causing the boat to sink, and drowning two of the three persons on board. The man who escaped swam to pier No. 19 East River, and it was with great difficulty that he reached the shore, as he was severely hurt by the steamer's paddle-wheel, when it struck the boat. His name is JOHN SULLIVAN, and he belongs to South Boston, where he has a wife and nine children. The police took him to the New-York Hospital, where he at present remains in a precarious condition. The men who lost their lives are brothers, living in Water-street, named JOHN and EUGENE SULLIVAN. They had borrowed the sloop's boat to convey some wood and clothing from a vessel to Peck Slip. Their bodies have not been recovered.

MURDER IN EIGHTH-AVENUE.—On Friday evening a quarrel occurred at the butcher's-shop of CHAS. ROE, No. 412 Eighth-avenue, between THOMAS REYNOLDS, a laborer, and FREDERICK WEESE, a journeyman in ROE's employ. WEESE was dressing a calf when REYNOLDS, who is of quarrelsome reputation, came in, and a dispute commenced with reference to a pocket-book which WEESE accused REYNOLDS of having stolen. He called his opponent a liar, and they exchanged blows. Finally, REYNOLDS caught up the butcher's-knife which WEESE had been using, and stabbed him with it in the neck, thrusting it into the wound up to the hilt, and death was the immediate result. A man named DANIEL SURES witnessed the affair, and arrested REYNOLDS before he could leave the premises. Coroner SCHIRMER will investigate the case to-day.

A CHARGE OF MURDER AND TREASON.—EDWARD ROONEY, formerly a private in the Fourteenth (Brooklyn) Regiment, was arrested on Friday by Sergeant WALSH, of the Sixth Precinct, in the camp of the Second Regiment of Fire Zouaves, which he had recently joined. The arrest was made pursuant to instructions received from the authorities at Georgetown, D. C., who allege that he is charged with having committed the crimes of murder and treason while in that city a short time since. He will be detained to await the further action of the Georgetown officers.

A RETURNED SOLDIER ROBBED.—JOHN B. MCKAY, a soldier, just returned from the war, was robbed on Thursday night at a disreputable house, No. 132 Worth-street, of $20 in gold. He states that while sitting in the bar-room he was suddenly seized by LEWIS MINER and KATE WILLIAMS, who threw him on the floor and picked his pocket of the above-named sum, notwithstanding he resisted to the utmost of his power. The accused parties immediately fled, but were soon after arrested by Officer Golden, of the Sixth Precinct, and taken before Justice OSBORN, who committed them for trial.

ROBBED BY HIS FRIEND.—A sailor, named EDWARD CRAFTING, was arrested on Friday, charged with stealing $30, in bank bills, from STEPHEN JOHNSON, also a sailor and a friend of the accused. The men lodged in the same room, and it is charged that CRAFTING arose early in the morning, and committed the robbery before his mate awoke. He made his escape, but the Police soon arrested him, and Justice OSBORN committed him to the Tombs.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—PATRICK O'KEEFE, of No. 48 West-street, was on Friday arrested for receiving about $300 worth of India-rubber in the crude state, which was stolen from a vessel lying at Pier No. 14 North River, on Thursday night. Officer HARP, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, caught the accused, who is a junk dealer, in the very act of receiving the stolen goods into his shop. CHAS. WEST was also arrested as a party to the theft.

POSTAGE STAMPS.—The new stamps will be ready for delivery on or about Sept. 1, after which time six days are to be allowed for exchange. The Postmaster received a large number of the new stamps a week since; but as his supply was thought to be insufficient, it was deemed prudent to wait until the printers might be able to produce three millions for the New-York office, and then publish the fact of his readiness to adopt the new postal token.

SHIP ON FIRE.—At about 8½ o'clock on Saturday morning, the ship *Success*, moored at Pier No. 34 East River, was slightly injured by fire, which originated in some sailors' trumpery in her forecastle. The flames were extinguished by the ferrymen on board the Catharine-street ferry-boat *Manhassett*.

DEATH OF A POLICEMAN.—Officer JOSHUA H. HYATT, of the Ninth Ward, a faithful officer and worthy man, died of inflammation of the liver, on Friday evening, at his residence, No. 14 Jane-street. This, says Capt. SERRING, is the fourth death that has occurred among the force of the Ninth Ward within eleven months. Mr. HYATT leaves a wife and child.

CAUGHT BY A DERRICK-ROPE.—MORRIS WELCH, employed in Tenth-avenue, near Eighty-third-street, was caught by a derrick-rope and thrown some twenty feet. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where it was ascertained that his collar-bone had been fractured.

CAMPHENE.—CATHARINE, a servant of No. 426 Fourth-avenue, was seriously burned on Friday night, from the explosion of a camphene lamp. She was taken to the New-York Hospital.

RUN OVER.—THOMAS DAILY, of No. 150 West Thirty-second-street, was run over by a Ninth-avenue car, and his feet were crushed. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

SHIP ON FIRE.—About 8½ o'clock yesterday morning the ship *Success*, lying at Pier No. 34 East River and bound to Liverpool, was discovered to be on fire. The fire originated in the forecastle, among some of the sailors' luggage, and was extinguished by the Catherine Ferry-boat *Manhassett*. Damage trifling.

Arrivals in the City.

Judge Smalley, of Vermont; Hon. Wm. Kelly, of Rhinebeck; Rev. H. Burrough, and lady, of Bos... ...n; R. McDougall, of Baltimore; J. H. Thompson, of Mississippi; Gen. Wool, and A. T. Crosby, of Boston; Dr. Yonge, of Paris; R. S. McComb, of Delaware; J. Sands, of the Navy; Mr. Appleton, of Massachusetts; J. W. Cook, of Quebec, and R. Hill, of Wisconsin, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest, of England; Dr. Jno. Whitridge, of Baltimore; Major C. H. Fry, of the U. S. A.; Major Jno. De Coursey, of the British Army; Peyton Middleton, of Panama, and F. Dickinson and Jno. Williams, of Tennessee, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Judge Wells, of Conn.; W. S. Winser, of Conn.; Capt. McPherson, Capt. Crook, Capt. DeHart; Dr. Wilson and Lieut. Conner, of Va., U. S. Army; C. E. Barrett Larned and J. Carenderle, of England, and H. T. Smith, of the U. S. Navy, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Robert Denniston, of Orange County; E. Hofstehlinger, from Honolulu, Sandwich Islands; Lieut. Hodges, of Oregon; Lieut. Geo. E. Laro, of the U. S. Navy; H. Livermore, of St. Louis; J. Holbrook, of Ct.; R. W. Edbiston, of England, and W. Dodd, of Cincinnati, are at the Astor House.

Hon. N. W. Buffington, of Fall River, Mass.; Green Kendrick, of Connecticut; J. A. Dodge and family, of Auburn; S. C. Davis, of St. Louis, and W. C. Toddy, of Newburyport, are at the International Hotel.

Capt. Porter, of the U. S. N., and George T. Curtis, of Boston, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Judge Monson, of California, and S. Rosten, of England, are at the Everett House.

M. Hitchcock, of England; T. Gray, F. B. Shumway and G. B. Chase, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Senator Bayard, of Delaware, is at the New-York Hotel.

Murder in Eighth-avenue.

CLIMAX OF A LIFE OF SHAME—A MAN'S LIFE WORTH $1,26.

The inhabitants of the Twentieth Ward were aroused on Saturday morning by the startling intelligence of a murder in their midst. It was rumored that, on Friday evening, a person whose habits had not been exemplary had been caught in a theft, had fatally stabbed the person who had caught him, had been taken into custody by the Police of the Twentieth Ward, and was under arrest at the Twentieth Ward Station-house, where an inquest would be held. Thousands flocked to the Station-house at an early hour, and blockaded the street. Intense excitement prevailed. Of course the doors of the Station-house were closed to all but the representatives of the Press, the Coroners and their assistants, the jury and the witnesses.

Coroner JACKMAN arrived at about noon on Saturday, and entered immediately into an investigation of the circumstances of the case. Summoning his jury, the Coroner received the testimony of the several witnesses. There is no material discrepancy in their statements; but the testimony all tends to prove the truth to be as follows:

THOMAS REYNOLDS, a native of Ireland, who lives at No. 261 West Thirty-seventh-street, and was formerly engaged in the iron-railing business, but, having lost an arm, has of late obtained a precarious livelihood, was lounging in the store of Mr. CHARLES ROSE, butcher, of No. 412 Eighth-avenue, on Friday evening, when a young woman entered to make some purchase. She inadvertently placed her portemonnaie on a vegetable stand, and engaged in conversation with Mr. ROSE, and while she was so engaged REYNOLDS snatched her wallet and fled. He was subsequently found concealed in a hay crib in a stable near Mr. ROSE's grocery, and accused of having committed the theft. His accuser, FREDERICK WEISE, demanded that REYNOLDS should deliver the wallet, but the latter refused to comply with this request, and high words ensued. During the dispute REYNOLDS lost his temper, and seized a knife, with which he followed Mr. WEISE into a rear yard, where he inflicted several stabs, which resulted in Mr. WEISE's death.

When Mr. WEISE fell, REYNOLDS, who was, it is supposed, in liquor, appeared like one awaking from a dream. He stood as if in a stupor, making no effort to escape, but quietly submitted to arrest, and was as quietly taken to the Twentieth Ward Station-house, where, when the inquest had been convened, he made answer to Coroner JACKMAN's question as to what he had to say, "I am guilty."

The young woman, whose wallet—which contained precisely $1 26—was stolen, is said to have been attached to WEISE by ties that should have been bound by the cords of matrimony. But as this statement has properly nothing to do with the terrible tragedy which has been committed, it were better dismissed. She is, however, suffering intensely under the shock which she has experienced, and it is said by the physicians that her life hangs on a thread.

The Jury fully implicated REYNOLDS, and he was committed by Coroner JACKMAN.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE BUDGET FOR 1862.—The Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors met yesterday evening, in the Common Council chamber, and completed the tax budget for the ensuing year. The following are the totals for the different purposes for which appropriations have been made:

	Interest.	
Upon the city at large	$46,292 42	
Late city of Williamsburgh	18,282 14	
Upon several Wards	18,000 00—	$82,574 56
	Principal of City Loans.	
City of Brooklyn	$81,827 02	
Late city of Brooklyn	6,000 50	
Late city of Williamsburgh	20,789 99	
Upon several Wards	24,000 00—	$132,617 01
Principal and interest on certificates		29,849 68

Appropriated and levied as follows:

Upon the late city of Williamsburgh	$4,624 00
Upon the city of Brooklyn	24,866 10
Upon the Fourteenth Ward	368 78
Police purposes	$235,100 00
Salaries	100,000 00
General Purposes	183,600 00
School Purposes	170,200 00
Cleaning streets and repairing wells and pumps	50,400 00
Lighting streets	125,000 00
Fire Department, W. D.	52,250 00
Fire Department, N. E. D.	31,400 00
Total	$1,192,991 25

From the above will be deducted $127,400, estimated city revenue, viz:

Permits granted by Mayor	$1,000
Tax office fees, &c.	100,000
City Clerk, fees, &c.	6,000
Street Commissioner's permits, &c.	200
Comptroller, fees, &c.	2,000
Wharfage and rent of wharves	200
Interest on deposits	7,000
Police and Justices' Courts	5,000
Clerk of Market	300
Rent of City Hall to County	4,700
Rent of Union Ferry	1,000

LONG ISLAND VOLUNTEERS.—The First Regiment of Long Island Volunteers left Fort Hamilton during the storm Thursday night, in a boat direct for Amboy, and from thence proceeded by rail to Washington. A few men who were absent on furlough were left behind, but they will join the regiment at the first opportunity.

THE CONTINENTALS.—Lieut. DEYO, of the Continental Guards, has opened a recruiting office at No. 36 Atlantic-street, where a few recruits will be received to fill up a company, if immediate application is made. The men, as fast as enrolled, are mustered into the service, uniformed and equipped, without delay. This regiment is under the command of Col. J. H. PERRY, a graduate of West Point, and when in the service was considered one of the best officers in it. The regiment is now under orders to leave for the seat of war.

EAGLE SHOT.—A large black eagle was shot on Clermont-avenue on Friday. The bird measured six feet three inches between the tips of the wings.

POLITICAL.—The Republican Primary meetings will be held the Second Tuesday in September.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For Family and manufacturing use.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, 2 Vesey-st., opposite the Church. Silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins. Female Supporters. Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, and Instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

MARRIED.

HYDE—BURNETT.—At Poughkeepsie, on Tuesday, Aug. 20, by Rev. William A. Cornell, Mr. LEWIS W. HYDE, of New-York City, to Miss FANNIE BURNETT, of Titusville, Dutchess County, N. Y.

DIED

SWAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 22, CHARLES SWAN, Jr.

His friends, and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 140 West 49th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1¾ o'clock, without further invitation.

SHAW.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Aug. 24, ALEXANDER, son of Alexander and Agnes Shaw, in the 20th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 194 West 25th-st.

HOWES.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Aug. 24, KATE CLAYTON, only child of B. F. and the late Sarah A. Howes, aged 3 years, 9 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Commonwealth Lodge, No. 409, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the resi...

...dence of her step-father, Jas. Lawrence, No. 1 Bond-st., on Monday, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be interred in Woodlawn Cemetery. Carriages will be in waiting at the house. [illegible] M., from her late residence, [illegible] will be interred in Woodlawn Cemetery.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

MOORE.—At Sing Sing, on Friday, Aug. 23, ELIZABETH, daughter of Benjamin Moore, in the 6th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of her father, Clement C. Moore, are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Paul's Church, Sing Sing, on Sunday, the 25th inst., at 4 o'clock.

WESTON.—At his residence, at Sandy Hill, Washington County, on Sunday, Aug. 18, Hon ROSWELL WESTON, aged 66.

WALSH.—At Newburgh, on Friday, Aug. 23, LAURA T., only child of Augustus R. and Laura J. Walsh.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 69.—AUG. 24, 1861.
6, 40, 39, 15, 45, 60, 3, 13, 35, 1, 59, 46, 25.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 454.—AUG. 24, 1861.
46, 77, 45, 71, 53, 34, 28, 74, 30, 63, 47, 64, 12.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

From the Ladies' Visitor of this City.

MOTHERS.

There is an advertisement in this number of our paper, to which we wish to call your special attention. We do so, not because we are paid for doing it—for the proprietor has not so much as requested us to do so—but from the fact that we sincerely believe it deeply interests you and your children to know what is there communicated. We refer to thirty years' experience of a female physician in the shape of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething.

Tens of thousands of children die yearly during the process of CUTTING teeth; and hundreds of thousands barely escape death, to pass a life of suffering, diseased in body and enfeebled in mind—all of which results from a disorganization of the system during the process of teething. Mrs. WINSLOW, in her profession, had an opportunity to witness much of this suffering, and has prepared a medicine to meet the case—simple, yet perfectly effective and sure. JUST THE REMEDY NEEDED.

We know it acts like magic, giving almost instant relief to the little sufferer—having witnessed the most pleasing results from the use of it in a great number of cases. No discovery in medicine for the last hundred years will compare with it in its benefits to the race, in our opinion; and the name of one female physician, at least, will be immortalized by this medicine.

A LADY OF THE FIRST RESPECTABILITY WRITES:

DEAR SIR: I am happy to be able to certify to the efficacy of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night, by his cries, would not permit any one in the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup, in order to test the remedy; and when given to the boy according to the directions, its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with the exception of the excruciating pangs of teething, by the mild aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children should possess it.

MRS. H. A. ALGER.
LOWELL, Mass.

TIMELY WARNING.

Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she can, if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician, which has stood the test of MANY, MANY years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures Wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. THIS ARTICLE HAS NO SUCH PERNICIOUS EFFECTS WHATEVER, and from our own experience, (we speak advisedly,) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with dysentery and diarrhœa. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Every mother should provide it for her children.

DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE NOW KEEP Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Quotations at the Stock Exchange...Aug. 24, 1861.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Reg	97¾	1,000 N. J. Cen. 1st M.	103
250,000 U. S. 6s, '81...Coup	97¾	1,000 D., L. & W. R. 1st M	97
1,000 U. S. 5s, '65.....	88	4,000 Ohio & Pa. R. 5s	73
500 Treas. 6 ₱ c. 2 yrs.	97⅜	100 Mechanics' Bank	85
50 do.....	97⅜	50 do.....	86
2,000 N. Y. 6s, '74.. 102¾		60 City Bank.....	100
5,000 Ohio St. 6s..... 79	81¾	6 Amer. Ex. Bank	79
1,000 Ill. Can. Reg. 6s.	80	48 Metropolitan Bank.	80
2,000 Ill. Cs. Bs., 1860.	80	80 Hudson River R.....	33¾
15,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	42¾	50 do.....	33¾
25,000 do.....	43	5 Continental Bank..	56
1,000 Va. State 6s.....83	51	50 Penn. Coal Co.....	76
1,000 do.....	51¼	125 P. M. S. Co.....	830
20,000 do.....	52	25 do.....	72
2,000 Ga. State 6s.....	66	75 do.....	72¾
5,000 do.....	66¾	200 N. Y. Cent. R....	830
5,000 do.....	66¾	400 do.....	74
20,000 N. C. State 6s..	58	1050 Erie Railway.....	25
25,000 do.....	57	15 Mich. Central R....	41¾
1,000 do.....	58	50 Panama Railroad ...	105¾
1,000 California St. 7s.	76	25 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...	64¾
2,000 Mo. State 6s.....	62¾	7 Gals. & Chicago R..	65
5,000 do.....	62¾	200 Cleve. & Tol. R..b30	29¼
20,000 do.....	62¾	425 Chicago & R. I'd R.	41
20,000 do.....	62¾	50 do.....	41¾
5,000 do.....	62¾	50 do.....	41¾
1,000 E. T., Va. & Ga. R.	10	50 do.....	41¾
1,000 Mich. Sou. & N. I. R.	78¾	100 do.....	41¾
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. B....	90	100 do.....	41¾
10,000 Ch. & N. W. 1st M.	39	50 do.....	41¾
1,000 H. & St. J. R. B.	31	50 Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	50¾

SATURDAY, Aug. 24—P. M.

As usual on Saturday through the Summer season only one session of the Stock Exchange Board was held to-day. The business was but moderate in the extent of sales and prices were barely supported on the Railway Shares, as compared with yesterday afternoon. For Tennessee and Missouri State Stocks there was a large inquiry, and prices improved ¼@½ ₱ cent. In New-York Central Shares the printed sales were 400 shares, cash, at 74 ₱ cent.; and 100 shares, 73½, seller 30 days. In the Western Shares there was scarcely anything done except in Chicago and Rock Island, at 41@41¼@41 ₱ cent. The United States Treasury Two-year Notes were in large request both at the Board and on the Street, at 97½ @¾ ₱ cent. Pacific Mail Shares were ¼@½ ₱ cent. higher.

After the adjournment the market was made heavy on the Street by lower offers to sell New-York Central, say at 73¾@¾, but before the Brokers left the Street the price recovered to 73¾@74 ₱ cent., and the general tone of the dealings was steady:

Central	73¾	Galena	65¾
Erie	25	Toledo	29¾
Missouris	42½	Rock Island	40¾
Virginias	42¾	Illinois Central	64¾
Panama	106½	Mich. Central	41¾
Pacific	72½	Hudson	33¾
Reading	35	Mich. Guaranteed	28¾

There was increased business in the Bank shares to-day, the following being bid for:

New-York	80¾	Mercantile	100
Mechanics'	85	American Exchange	79
City	104	Metropolitan	80
Mechanics' & Traders'	102	Citizens'	90
National	80	Market	75
State of New-York	76½	Corn Exchange	72½
Commerce	77	Continental	66
Mechanics' B'kg. Asso.	70	Commonwealth	65
Broadway	100		

The following was the bidding for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central sixes	91	Illinois Cen. 7 ₱ c. '75.	89⅞
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '64.	100	T. H. & A. firsts 7 ₱ c.	50
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '76.	100¾	T. H. & A. seconds, 8 ₱ c., '70.	10
N. Y. C. sevens, cnv't'd '76.	100¾		
Erie firsts, '88.....	103	L. C. & Mil. L. Gt. Bds.	10
Erie seconds, '59.....	100	Chi. & N. W. S. F.....	81
Erie seconds, extended.	100	C. & N. W. firsts, 2d s..	38
Erie thirds, '63.....	85	C. & N. W. seconds....	15
Buf., N. Y. & Erie firsts.	70	Han. & St. Jo. firsts...	28
Hudson firsts, '69.....	102½	N. J. Cent. firsts.....	102½
Hudson thirds, '75.....	78	Galena & Chicago firsts	97
Hudson Convs, '67.....	69	Gal. & Chi. seconds....	95
Harlem seconds, '64....	90	Mil. & P. DuChien firsts	80
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. firsts..	75	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f..	70
M. So. 7 ₱ c. seconds..	59	C. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c.....	90
M. So. 7 ₱ c. Assent. B.	50	South Carolina sixes....	68
N. Indiana firsts.....	75		

The transactions to-day at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer were:

Received from all sources	$471,296 66
Payments on all accounts	527,290 96
Balance in all funds	6,937,301 81
For Customs	5,000 00
Treasury Notes	266,050 00

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the port	$3,345,128	$3,496,782	$1,062,034
Thrown on market	3,521,703	3,468,775	793,583
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	82,107,678	72,933,147	33,725,512
Thrown on market	82,035,770	72,894,034	30,960,912

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	383	$148,925	653	$219,195	445	$146,022
Mf. of Cot'n	155	32,224	126	28,718	203	39,293
Mf. of Silk	234	219,682	279	325,313	127	109,774
Mf. of Flax	64	10,020	25	4,973	115	18,166
Miscellan's	138	64,191	25	8,793	26	5,286
Total	974	$475,042	1,108	$586,992	916	$318,541
		586,992				475,042
Total entered		$1,062,034	Total marketed			$793,583

The Treasury Note Negotiation.

Report from the New-York Bank Committee.

Your Committee who were appointed at a meeting of Bank officers held on the 15th inst., and to whom was referred the plan adopted at that meeting, with the various suggestions in respect to details, and who were instructed to adapt them to the existing arrangements for the exchange between the Associated Banks, beg leave to recommend as follows, viz.:

1. That the notes be dated Aug. 19, 1861, and have half-yearly interest coupons attached.

2. That all sales be made at par, and accrued interest.

3. That sales made, whether by any bank in the Association in either city, or by the Government, be for account of the fifty millions.

4. That in order to facilitate the business of exchanges, loans and equalizations among the Associated Banks in New-York, the existing Loan Committee, under the general direction of the Treasury Note Committee, provided by section seven of the agreement with the Secretary of the Treasury, shall receive and hold on behalf of the associates, the treasury notes awarded to this city.

They shall divide the drafts drawn for the payment of the loan by the Secretary of the Treasury among the Banks, *pro rata* of their subscriptions, and notify them of the same.

That on making the deposits with the Assistant Treasurer, he will furnish each Bank with duplicate receipts for the same, the original of which shall be delivered to the Treasury Note Committee and the duplicate retained by the depositing Bank. The Chairman of the Treasury Note Committee will indorse on the duplicate that he has received the original.

5. That the Treasury Note Committee shall make all sales of Treasury notes, and shall report daily to the Loan Committee the amount thereof. The Loan Committee, on receipt of such reports, shall apportion the same to the various Banks, and send to each, in time to be included in the exchanges of the following morning, a draft for its share on the Bank which may be selected as the depository of proceeds of sales. These drafts shall be for the par or principal of the notes only. The amount received for accrued interest on the notes shall be divided semi-monthly, after deducting all expenses.

6. That the Treasury Note Committee make requisitions upon the Loan Committee, from time to time, for such amounts of Treasury Notes as in their judgment may be required to supply the daily demand.

7. That the proportion to which New-York shall be entitled of the proceeds of sales made by the Government on account of the fifty millions, shall, as received, be divided among the Banks in like manner as sales made by the Treasury Note Committe.

8. That the Secretary of the Treasury, in making his drafts for the payment of the fifty million loan, shall draw upon the three cities in the same proportion as that of the award of the loan to them, viz.: On New-York, 70 ₱ cent.; Boston, 20 ₱ cent., and Philadelphia, 10 ₱ cent. of the amount drawn for; and in making payment for sales made by the Government, he shall remit the like proportions.

9. That for the purpose of equalization between the three cities which shall be made by the Treasury Note Committee, it will be necessary for Boston and Philadelphia to report to the Chairman of said Committee on the evening of Tuesday of each week, in time to arrive in New-York on Wednesday morning, a full statement of the amount of Treasury notes remaining unsold.

10. That all debit balances of money to be paid in exchange for notes arising out of such equalization between the three cities, shall include the accrued interest to date of payment. All sums received by the New-York associates from such balances shall be treated as sales made, and apportioned as provided for in section five.

That all sums paid by the New-York associates upon such equalizations (except the accrued interest,) shall be apportioned to the different Banks, and paid upon the drafts of the Loan Committee. The accrued interest that may be thus paid shall be charged in account against the accrued interest received.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 23, 1861.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES GALLATIN,
GEO. S. COE,
HENRY A. VAIL,
JOS. M. PRICE,
J. PUNNETT,
} Committee.

Trade of Chicago.

From Wells' Commercial Express, Aug. 22.

Looking back over the course of the Produce market since our last review, great changes and fluctuations are to be noticed, and at the close a very large decline on leading articles, Flour has been active and prices better, but the previous improvement has all been lost in the last few days, and it is lower than a week ago. In Wheat, very great fluctuations have been experienced, depression and buoyancy succeeding each other until Monday, since which the decline has been large and rapid, amounting to 7c.@8c. on Spring and 8c.@10c. on Winter, and closing very much unsettled. Corn has been dull, and declining most of the time, and is fully 1c. lower at the close than a week ago, and still tending downward. Oats have varied more or less, but close steady at 1c. decline. Rye has been firm and closes active. Barley unsettled and nearly nominal on account of scarcity. Grass Seed yet unsettled; not enough offering to establish the market. Vegetables more plenty, and Potatoes especially are dull at a large decline. Highwines are moderately active but steady. Alcohol quiet. Naval Stores have experienced a remarkable advance, and are still buoyant. Live Stock markets have ruled active, and prices rather better for both Cattle and Hogs, but at the close Hogs are in less demand and prices hardly sustained, while Cattle are in moderate supply and very firm. Hides active and firmer. Tallow active, but steady.

If we may trust the representations made to us thus far by our country correspondents, since the Spring Wheat harvest commenced, the yield of Grain when threshed is very unsatisfactory, and below the lowest estimates of the reapers at the time of cutting. Accounts of large fields in many of the Northern counties of this State are well authenticated, where the threshing machine has turned out only from six to ten bushels to the acre, where from twelve to eighteen bushels were expected. The matter of *yield* does not always conform to appearances, and experienced eyes are frequently deceived; last year the yield disappointed everybody by its excess over estimates, but this year, we greatly fear, the disappointment will come from a state of facts quite the reverse.

The Produce movement was very heavy last week; the receipts of Flour and Grain reached an aggregate of 1,587,445, making the largest weekly total ever recorded in the history of the Chicago Grain trade; the recorded in the history of the Chicago Grain trade; the receipts of Corn alone have averaged over a million bushels per week for five weeks. The shipments last week by Lake reached an aggregate of 1,436,621 bushels, and would have been much larger but for the scarcity of vessels in the last two or three days.

The scarcity of storage room, even with our present warehouse capacity of five million bushels, begins to be felt already, in the want of a place to store Canal Grain, and it has been a very depressing element in the Corn market for parcels afloat, that storage for them could only be had at one elevator, while vessels were not by any means numerous. The amount of Grain in store last Saturday was estimated to be 5,500,000 bushels, since which it must have increased 300,000 bushels, owing to the want of vessels for shipping, and the general depression of drooping markets.

The receipts of the first half of the current week, up to this morning, were 16,156 bbls. Flour, 353,117 bush. Wheat, 631,858 bush. Corn, 35,021 bush. Oats, 1,350 bush. Barley, and 3,605 bush. Rye, or a total of 1,105,731 bushels.

The shipments of the first half of the current week are 8,702 bbls. Flour, 274,550 bush. Wheat, 244,872 bush. Corn, 20,000 bush. Oats, 14,000 bush. Rye, 808 bush. Barley, or a total of only 562,932 bushels.

The total equivalent of weekly receipts of Flour and Grain at Chicago, from all sources except teams, from the 1st of January, for four years, stands thus:

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
1st	190,550	61,293	156,237	385,320
2d	176,540	79,201	231,852	469,107
3d	177,680	72,350	333,095	414,218
4th	147,623	84,971	321,288	344,615
5th	96,664	136,778	241,886	353,309
6th	160,054	134,298	288,130	372,500
7th	173,008	175,847	253,801	308,791
8th	232,123	112,056	188,589	313,461
9th	191,990	101,260	231,903	338,051
10th	232,142	84,794	230,129	274,076
11th	127,772	77,726	481,498	478,811
12th	115,062	182,185	299,575	484,041
13th	172,443	155,379	281,266	533,191
14th	330,184	181,914	442,743	296,470
15th	319,637	129,686	428,919	238,159
16th	310,759	168,945	529,977	462,712
17th	678,682	185,433	514,584	613,039
18th	497,514	213,831	836,293	902,820
19th	493,612	228,303	677,333	984,538
20th	509,697	322,136	817,163	1,088,210
21st	397,988	479,887	827,348	1,085,405
22d	397,976	514,634	675,103	1,326,146
23d	542,020	474,302	524,076	1,228,480
24th	993,474	369,795	675,512	1,097,967
25th	1,171,361	274,848	827,271	1,081,888
26th	1,209,655	292,421	960,345	1,124,945
27th	963,877	190,072	685,887	1,078,763
28th	742,874	304,170	996,982	1,638,607
29th	538,938	231,644	646,476	1,590,092
30th	303,618	126,829	669,123	1,610,060
31st	301,967	160,587	913,898	1,278,209
32d	411,977	356,703	1,212,795	1,268,209
33d	909,750	523,133	1,646,110	1,857,445

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 24.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 77; Reading Railroad, 17¾; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, 9¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 24, 1861—6, P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 65 bbls. Ashes, 15,332 bbls. Flour, 150 bags Corn Meal, 76,905 bushels Wheat, 71,452 bushels Corn, 8,825 bushels Oats, 406 pkgs. Provisions, and 690 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 34 bbls., inclucing Pots, $5 25; Pearls, $5 37½ ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 806 bbls., including 556 bbls. Pots, and 250 lbs. Pearls.

BEESWAX—Sales 2,400 lbs. Western Yellow, at 30c.@31c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Rio continues in good demand at full prices. Sales, 3,000 bags at 13½c.@14½c. ₱ lb. A lot of 100 bags Maracaibo was also disposed of at 16½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is more active and is very firm, including Middling Uplands, at 18¾c.@18¾c., and other grades, at proportionate rates ₱ lb. Sales, 2,500 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opened very firmly for State and Western Flour to-day, with a good inquiry, especially for shipping brands; but the scarcity of vessels and the rise in ocean freights were discouraging to export buyers, and toward the close the tendency of prices was downward. The receipts were fair in extent, though comprising very few really desirable shipping lots. The reported sales reach 21,650 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 35@$4 45; poor to choice Extra State at $4 55@$4 90, mainly at $4 60@$4 70, afloat and delivered; Superfine Western at $4 35@$4 50; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 55@$5 60; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 60@$5 75; inferior extra Ohio at $4 95@$5; round-hoop extra Ohio, Shipping brands, at $5 05@$5 20 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 35	@$4 45
Extra State	4 55	@ 4 90
Superfine Western	4 35	@ 4 50
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 55	@ 5 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 60	@ 5 70
Inferior extra Ohio	4 95	@ 5 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 05	@ 5 20
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 20	@ 6 30
Fancy Genesee	4 95	@ 5 05
Extra Genesee	5 10	@ 6 90
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 90	@ 6 90

Southern Flour is in moderate demand at unchanged rates. Sales 1,200 bbls., at $5 10@$5 80 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 85@$9 for fancy to very extra choice brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in request, including superfine at $4 35@$4 45, and inferior to very choice extra, at $4 50@$7 50, ₱ bbl.; sales 670 bbls. Rye Flour is inquired for at $2 30@$3 60 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in request, at $2 75@$2 80 for Jersey, $2 85 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat, and $3 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been freely offered, to-day and prices have declined 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel. The difficulty experienced by export buyers in procuring adequate shipping accommodation has a very depressing influence on the market. The reported sales amount to 180,000 bushels, part to arrive, including Canada Club, at $1 08; White Western at $1 28@$1 32; Amber do. (Winter) at $1 24@$1 25; new red Western (Winter) at $1 15@$1 18; old red Western, at $1 20@$1 23; Amber Wisconsin at $1 14, an extreme rate paid for a small lot; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice, at $1 00@$1 12; Racine Spring at $1 05@$1 08; North Western Club at $1 04@$1 07; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 92c.@$1 06; red State, at $1 20; new white Kentucky at $1 35@$1 41, the latter rate for a small lot of very choice, afloat, and a shipping lot, delivered, and white California, at $1 25 ₱ bushel. Corn is in very brisk demand at firmer prices; sales 210,000 bushels, at 46c. @50c. for poor to prime mixed Western, chiefly at 49c.@49½c. for sound; 48½c.@45c. for damaged do.; 50c.@52c. for Western Yellow; 45c. for damaged do. do., ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand at 65c. for Northern, 56c.@55c. for Western, ₱ bushel. Sales 1,250 bushels. Oats are in request, including Canadian at 27c.@30c.; Western at 32c.@33c., and State at 32½c.@33½c. ₱ bush.

HAY—North River is in limited demand, at 55c.@75c. for poor to choice old, and 40c.@60c. for ordinary to choice, new crop, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in request, and are steady. We quote last year's crop at 16c.@26c., and crop of 1859 at 10c. @12½c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Light receipts and sales have been reported this week. Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. notice the business in the principal kinds thus: "*Dry Hides*—The moderate speculative and export demand, existing last week, under which a number of parcels changed hands, has strengthened the views of holders, thus restricting operations, and we have to report a renewal of the quietude so long prevailing in the market. A few orders from Europe are yet unfilled, the limits given being considerably below the views of importers, most of whom are holding their stocks withdrawn from the market. From the trade no inquiry is made, nor is any probable, until the stock of the manufactured article is much reduced. Of the transactions reported, 4,500 Buenos Ayres and Montevideo were taken in bond on private terms, on speculation, and 2,000 sent out to tan for account of owners. *Wet Salted Hides*—In the market for this description we have no change to report. For Domestic Slaughters a moderate demand for home consumption and some inquiry for shipment prevail, but sales are light, owing to the advanced pretensions of holders. The stock of Foreign and California in store remain uncalled for. We notice the arrival of a parcel of 651 Rio Grande from Rio Janeiro, ex. *Cyrilla*. Week's receipts of all kinds of hides, 1,481; week's sales, 8,250 hides and 26 bales do., including 2,000 dry Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs., on private terms; 2,500 dry Montevideo, 21 lbs., on private terms; 750 dry Texas, 24 lbs., 11c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 3,000 City Slaughters, 60@70 lbs., 5½c.@6c. cash for export; 26 bales Calcutta Cow on private terms; 2,000 Buenos Ayres, sent to tan. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 525,100, (same time last year, 348,530—year before, 221,400,) and 1,100 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 600 Horse, 2,500 E. I. Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the week, Messrs. WEINEL & WEIDMEYER review thus: "Hemlock Sole—Transactions of limited extent. Trade mostly local. Eastern manufacturers, so far, are doing but little in the way of purchasing. Demand mainly confined to prime middle and overweights. Oak Sole has sold readily in considerable parcels, at going prices. Stocks low with Eastern dealers, and the markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore are considerably stimulated in furnishing supplies for Army purposes. Week's receipts of Sole Leather about 33,000 sides. Harness Leather continues quite active, for military uses. Upper in Rough—Oak-tanned quick, at firm rates; hemlock do. remains slow of sale."

METALS—Sales have been very light; prices unchanged.

MOLASSES—Sales 70 bbls. New Orleans, at 41c.@43c., chiefly at 43c.; 25 hhds. Porto Rico, at 30c.@32c.; and 40 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 23c.@24c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits of Turpentine is in demand at $1 50c.@$1 52½c., chiefly at $1 50c., and is generally held at $1 60c.@$1 62½c. ₱ gallon. Sales, 120 bbls., in lots, at $1 50c.@$1 52½c., and $1 60c., mainly at $1 52½c. ₱ gallon. Resin has been more freely offered, and prices have declined. Sales, 4,500 bbls., chiefly common, at from $4 62½c.@$4 80c.; and strained at $4 87½c.@$5 ₱ 310 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request and prices have favored sellers, slightly. Sales 600 bbls., at $15 for Mess, and $10@$10 12½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in request, at 5¼c.@5½c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is in demand at uniform prices; sales 600 tierces and bbls. ordinary to prime, at 8¾c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. Beef continues unchanged; [sales since our last, 150 bbls., at $12@$13 25 for Extra Mess; $9 50@$11 25 for repacked Mess, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $14@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is salable at 7c.@11c. for Western, and 9c.@14½c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is quoted firm at 5c.@8c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 125 tierces, in lots, at $6 50@$7, ₱ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Are held firmly, but are not active. Week's sales include 65 bales Tampico and 7 bales Vera Cruz Goat on private terms; 12 bales California Deer sold at 27½c. cash.

SUGARS—The demand has been fair and prices have been well supported. Sales 930 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

TALLOW—Sales: 20,000 lbs., at 8½c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales: 500 bbls., chiefly at 17½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been restricted to-day, owing to the high claims of shipowners. For Liverpool: Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 10d.@10½d.; Corn, 9½d.@10d., ₱ bushel; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s.@5s. 6d. ₱ tierce; Resin, 2s. 6d. ₱ 310 lbs.; Lard and Bacon, 25s. @27s. 6d., Tallow, 22s. 6d. @25s. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10½d. ₱ bushel; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s. @27s. 6d. ₱ ton; Oil, 35s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 10½d.@3s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@11d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 6s. ₱ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Oil, 32s. 6d.; Tallow, 22s. 6d.@25s. ₱ ton; Hops, 2½d.@3½d. ₱ lb. For Bristol—Flour, (500 bbls.,) at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl. For Havre—Flour, (1,800 bbls.) at 60c. ₱ bbl.; and Wheat, (four boat loads,) in shippers' bags, at 20c.@21c. ₱ bushel. For Marseilles—A cargo of Wheat on p. t. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A British brig, 299 tons, to London, 320 tons Oil Cake, 22s. 6d.; a ship, 690 tons, to Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $17; a bark, 400 tons, from Philadelphia to River Plate, Lumber, $20; a brig to Rio Janeiro, Flour, $1 25; a bark, 300 tons, from Calais to Rio Janeiro, Lumber, $17; one, 248 tons, hence to Gibraltar, Malaga and back, $2,000; a schooner, 118 tons, to Gibraltar, and back with Fruit, $1,600; a brig, 230 tons, to the Windward, 77½c. ₱ bbl.; a Br. brig, 1,500 bbls., to West Indies and back, $1,600; a Br. schr., 850 bbls., to Jacmel and back, $1,100; a Br. brig, 1,700 bbls., to south side Cuba and back; $1,800; a Br. schr., 800 bbls., to Barbados, 80c. Ship *Continent*, 1,036 tons, to Melbourne; a schr., 275 tons, and a brig to Cadiz; a bark, 412 tons, to Cadiz, Rio Grande, &c.; a schr., 150 tons, to Mediterranean and back; a brig, 360 tons, to Londonderry, grain; a Br. schr., 193 tons, to St. Jago and back; and a Br. schr., 100 tons, to Turks Island and back, on terms not made public.

VISIT OF SENATOR LATHAM TO THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.—HON. MILTON S. LATHAM, United States Senator, from California, visited the Produce Exchange on Saturday, during business hours, and was very cordially welcomed by the merchants.

DRY GOODS.

1861.—NEW CARPETS,
FOR FALL TRADE.
Goods sold in the Retail Department for CASH ONLY, and at UNIFORM PRICES.
MEDALLION CARPETS, in Rich Designs.
VELVET CARPETS,
TAPESTRY CARPETS,
BRUSSELS CARPETS,
THREE-PLY CARPETS.
SUPERFINE INGRAIN CARPETS,
FINE INGRAIN CARPETS,
COMMON INGRAIN CARPETS,
VENETIAN CARPETS, all widths and qualities.
OIL CLOTHS, various widths, that are well seasoned.
HEARTH-RUGS, DOOR MATS, STAIR-RODS, 6-4 to 16-4 DRUGGETS, MATTINGS, &c., &c.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal, through to No. 31 Howard-st.,
Between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.
Also,
Sole Agent for selling N. P. CARHART & CO.'S AUBURN POWER LOOM THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS.
CARPETS FOR CHURCHES AND LODGES Made to Order.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.
Ladies, you will always find the best Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. Auction lots in Lace Goods, Lace Mantillas, &c.; auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers; Job lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

MADAME DEMAREST'S GRAND FALL opening of patterns of the new Paris fashions, on Monday, Sept. 2, Nos. 473 Broadway, 27 East 14th-st., 320 Canal-st., 134 Herrepont-st., Brooklyn, and all the other branches. Madame DEMAREST'S Quarterly Mirror of Fashions, of a great variety of fine engravings of new and elegant designs, and other improvements will be introduced in Fall Number, ready in September.

NOTICE, LADIES.—THE NEW TARIFF HAS advanced the price of Zephyr Worsted. We shall sell at our old prices for 30 days. White 12½ colors, as usual, best quality. N. B.—Small wares, combs, brushes, &c., &c., at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway and 19th-st., east side. Remember Elger's Saxony Yarns.

NOTICE TO LADIES.—THE NEW TARIFF has advanced the price of Zephyr Worsted. We shall sell for thirty days at our old prices: White, 12½c., colors, as usual, best quality. N. B.—A full line of first-class thread and needle goods, combs and brushes, at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., East side. Remember ELGER'S.

LOST AND FOUND.

$250 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE MANsion House Hotel, Long Branch, on the morning of Wednesday, the 21st inst., from the bedroom of a lady, the following jewels: 3 diamond stars; 1 brooch, large emerald set round with diamonds; 2 drop diamond ear-rings; 1 emerald and diamond ring, (one large emerald and two diamonds.) Bracelets: pearl serpent bracelet; turquoise bracelet; flat, enamelled, gold bracelet; pearl and turquoise bracelet, set in gold, with medallion in centre; gold bracelet, with garnets; imitation bracelet. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the property. Apply to INSPECTOR CARPENTER, corner of Broome and Elm streets.

CERTIFICATES LOST.—THE FOLLOWING certificates of stocks, all issued in the name of Countess Charlotte Knuth, have been lost, viz.:

No. 14,445.—Ten shares of the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1856.

No. 13,694.—Twenty-five shares of the New-York Central Railroad Company, dated Nov. 19, 1856.

No. 142.—Ten shares of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 18, 1856. The transfer of the same has been stopped, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of new certificates. E. BECH, No. 62 Beaver-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE OFFICE OF the undersigned, a Certificate for 50 shares of Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, standing in the name of Messrs. Hays & Tompkins, of New-York. No. 11,165, dated April 2, 1861. Transfer of the same has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said Stock. The finder will please return it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

FOUND—ON LAST SUNDAY, 18TH INST., A FINE black Newfoundland DOG. The owner may get it back by calling at 19 Wooster-st., and paying expenses.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A FULL WIDTH, THREE-STORY freestone house, high stoop, and very centrally located between Union-square and Irving-place. The neighborhood is one of the best in the City. The house is in perfect order, and will be sold on favorable terms, if it can be disposed of immediately. Address S. S., Box No. 231 Post-office

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SPIRITUALISM.—MISS EMMA HARDINGE will lecture, for the last time this season, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Aug. 25, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject, evening—*America and her Destiny.*

INSTRUCTION.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 20, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.

For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 57 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 599 Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 507 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. J. H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st-st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve; $40 per term; will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
POUGHKEEPSIE ON THE HUDSON.
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.
The next academic year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. But thirty boarding pupils are received, who enjoy the advantages of a refined Christian home, beautifully situated, and the care of the most accomplished teachers in every department.
Educational facilities unsurpassed by the most celebrated schools, assured at greatly reduced rates. French spoken.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The [illegible] agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby receive money on account of travelers who may desire to make use of the Credits [illegible] and all the principal cities in SOUTH AMERICA, CANADA, WEST INDIES, and the principal cities of Europe.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau-sts.,
New-York.

[illegible] at current rates, on sight, on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco. Also on the Continent.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 2 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes for travelers to all parts of the World, and Commercial Credits, available in all parts of the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

Make Sight Drafts on their correspondents, Messrs. ROTHSCHILD & SONS, London; Messrs. ROTHSCHILD & SONS, Paris; Messrs. ROTHSCHILD & SONS, Frankfort; Messrs. ROTHSCHILD & SONS, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

TRAVELERS' NOTES.

For payment of Drafts or for investment, Bankers may obtain Credits on

KNOWLTON, SON & CO.
No. 19 Wall-st.,
Who will buy Sterling Exchange at sight.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 2 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $150,000 OF THE CROTON STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 6, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time they will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of One Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 378 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, passed by the Mayor Aug. 9, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton water, and enlarging the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, 1883. The Comptroller will issue the stock in scrip, if desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the persons will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same delivered in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to promote or promise the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 1, 1861.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 68 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 16th December, 1858, creating this Trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of the Fund for Certificates on the amount of certificates issued under said agreement to payable at this Office on or before the 15th day of August next.

Notice, specifying the reasons and necessity for this assessment, has been sent to all holders whose address is known, and a copy will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

CERTIFICATES OF BANK STOCK LOST.—Certificate (No. 138) for twenty (20) shares of Commercial Bank (of Rochester) stock, bearing date April 29, 1859. Also, Certificate (No. 197) for twelve (12) shares, dated Jan. 27, 1862, having been lost (burned,) notice is hereby given thereof, and application will be made to said Bank for a new certificate for thirty-two (32) shares of its stock.

A. SHERWOOD, Executor, &c.
BUFFALO, Aug. 19, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Stockholders of the CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, that a meeting of said Corporators will be held on TUESDAY, the 3d day of September, 1861, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 46 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, to elect officers, and take all necessary action to carry on the business of said Corporation. Dated Aug. 23, 1861.

A. J. HAMILTON, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 24, 1861.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the General Business, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 2d day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTees of the Raccoon Mountain Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 8 Pine-st., in this City, on the first Monday in September next, at 12 o'clock.

Aug. 19, 1861. Z. PLATT, Secretary.

U. S. 7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES.—Parties wishing to invest in these notes can have their purchases made by remitting to ANTHONY W. MORSE & CO., No. 41 William-st., N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 Broadway,
Cash Capital, $500,000.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THIRTY per Cent., for which scrip will be issued to policy-holders entitled thereto on the 1st of October next.

Also, a semi-annual dividend to Stockholders of FOUR per cent., payable on demand.

GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

SYRACUSE AND OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., on and after the 20th day of August inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company; in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego.

Dividends not called for within 30 days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office.

L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
Oswego, Aug. 10, 1861.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the net earnings of this Company for the past three months, payable to Stockholders at this office on THURSDAY, the 22d inst. The transfer book will be closed on the 20th inst., at 2 P. M., and will be reopened on the 23d inst. by order of the Board.

S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at their office on demand.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 28 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent. payable on the 20th inst. Transfer books closed from 15th inst. until that date. RICHARD C. COMBES, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE NO. 6 WALL-ST., AUG. 14, 1861.—The Directors of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.

L. S. IRVING, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED.—GENTLEMEN DESIROUS of having their horses well cared for during the Summer, Fall and Winter months, can be accommodated with the same on Long Island, of easy access from New-York City. Good pasturage and stables provided for mares with foal. Address WM. T. McCOUN, Box No. 209 Post-Office.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

HORSES FOR SALE—BY A GENTLEMAN leaving the city, a pair of bay carriage horses, 15½ hands high; also, carriages. Inquire at No. 235 Henry-st.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDERY,
(ESTABLISHED 1828)
NO. 39 SPRUCE-STREET,

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPE, cast from HARDENED HARD METAL, and warranted in the BEST MANNER, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for CASH. Also, STEREOTYPING and ELECTROTYPING, and STEREOTYPE Blocked and Planed Presses and materials sawed and planed. Type repurchased to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING STEAMBOATS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, &c.,
WASHINGTON, July 26, 1861.

In conformity with the act of Congress, approved Aug. 5, 1861, the Navy Department will receive proposals for the construction and equipment complete of Twelve Side-Wheel Steamers.

The load draft of water and in almost all other respects [illegible] inches; to be armed with two rifled guns, of 1,000 lbs. each, one at each end of the vessel; also, with two 12-pounder howitzers; the complement to be one hundred persons, [illegible] of water in casks, which is to be provided with a condenser for distilling, notable quantity. To be accommodated and have a rudder at each end, properly protected by a rudder.

The Department desires to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer, together with the [illegible] which can be maintained, and the quantity of coal that can be stowed for the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than ten days' coal.

The proposed vessel must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and [illegible] boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks, furnaces, cooking apparatus and utensils, steam machinery and spare work, with all the equipments for a vessel of the line, complete and ready in all respects for sea service, and ready to receive her guns, ammunition, stores, provisions, and fuel for steam machinery.

The armament, stores, provisions and fuel will be furnished by the Government.

The specifications must fully describe the materials to be used, the method and size of fastening, the detail of the size, material, finish, kind, and arrangement of machinery, and of the various equipments included in the proposal.

The plans must be working drawings, from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotments of space for accommodation, store-rooms, magazine, and shell-rooms, disposition of the coal, &c.

The boilers and engines to be below the deck; the main shaft may be above; the boiler pressure not to be less than thirty pounds per square inch, and a surface condenser to be used; the paddle-wheel to be overhung.

Upon application to the Commandant of any Navy-yard the bidder can see the list of equipments required for the propeller gun-boats, to which, as far as practicable, these are to conform, and for which convenient stowage is to be provided.

The bidders will state the least time within which they will agree to complete the vessel for sea and deliver her at such navy-yard as they may name, without extra cost to the Government. It must likewise be stated in the offer the total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required above and embraced in their specifications and plans; and the bid must be accompanied by names of guarantors that if awarded they will execute the contract.

The usual conditions of Government contracts will be observed. Payments to be made at four different intervals, as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth of the whole amount for ninety days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time on trial at sea. It is understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, &c., with a forfeiture in case of failure.

The reputation of bidders as successful steamship builders will have due weight, and the proposal must state in the name of the marine steam engine building establishment at which they intend the steam machinery to be made.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposition made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to construct the machinery for (name the number) United States screw steam-sloops, in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, by the Navy Department, and hereunto appended, and for prices and within the times as follows:

For the machinery of the (name the vessel) the price to be (name the sum) dollars.

The total time of completion to be (name the number of consecutive days) from two days after the notification of acceptance has been made by the Bureau, provided the vessel be placed at my (or our) disposal within (name the number of consecutive days) from the same date.

If the vessel should not be placed at our disposal within the time stipulated then the time of completion to be (name the number of days) from the date of the notification that the vessel is placed at our disposal.

NOTE.—*Repeat the last three paragraphs for the other three vessels.*

Should my (or our) proposal be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signatures and certificate.

(Place.) (Signed,) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing proposal be accepted —— will within ten days after receipt of the contract at —— execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the construction of the machinery proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, hereunto appended, and under which it was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

(Witness.) C. D.
(Place.)
(Signed.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.

(Signature.) G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A MOST RESPECTABLE GERMAN PROTestant young woman wishes a situation as general housemaid, or cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook and excellent baker; makes pies, desserts, &c., and is a beautiful laundress; is obliging and very willing; is neat about her kitchen; best City references; no objections to the country; wages moderate. Call, this day or Monday, at No. 620 Broadway, hall door.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman and groom, in a private family, by an honest, sober, steady young man; he has long experience in the City and country; is willing to make himself useful, and comes well recommended. Address GROOM, Box No. 150 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A steady, active and honest young man, with very superior references, wishes a situation as coachman; is a careful driver; is kind to horses and thoroughly understands the care of them; is also a good plain vegetable gardener; is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place. Can be seen at No. 608 Broadway, up stairs.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book-binders and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low prices.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and will not corrode. Sold at No. 9 Ludlow-st., and at the manufactory generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Engravers, Lithographers and Lithographic Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Best work at lowest prices.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING STEAMBOATS.

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The Department desires to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer, together with the [illegible] which can be maintained, and the quantity of coal that can be stowed for the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than ten days' coal.

The proposed vessel must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and [illegible] boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks, furnaces, cooking apparatus and utensils, steam machinery and spare work, with all the equipments for a vessel of the line, complete and ready in all respects for sea service, and ready to receive her guns, ammunition, stores, provisions, and fuel for steam machinery.

The armament, stores, provisions and fuel will be furnished by the Government.

The specifications must fully describe the materials to be used, the method and size of fastening, the detail of the size, material, finish, kind, and arrangement of machinery, and of the various equipments included in the proposal.

The plans must be working drawings, from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotments of space for accommodation, store-rooms, magazine, and shell-rooms, disposition of the coal, &c.

The boilers and engines to be below the deck; the main shaft may be above; the boiler pressure not to be less than thirty pounds per square inch, and a surface condenser to be used; the paddle-wheel to be overhung.

Upon application to the Commandant of any Navy-yard the bidder can see the list of equipments required for the propeller gun-boats, to which, as far as practicable, these are to conform, and for which convenient stowage is to be provided.

The bidders will state the least time within which they will agree to complete the vessel for sea and deliver her at such navy-yard as they may name, without extra cost to the Government. It must likewise be stated in the offer the total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required above and embraced in their specifications and plans; and the bid must be accompanied by names of guarantors that if awarded they will execute the contract.

The usual conditions of Government contracts will be observed. Payments to be made at four different intervals, as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth of the whole amount for ninety days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time on trial at sea. It is understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, &c., with a forfeiture in case of failure.

No proposal can be considered unless accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake the bidder shall, if his offer be accepted, enter into contract with good and sufficient sureties for its completion.

Two or more sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract will be required to sign it, and their responsibility must be certified by a United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none others, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, dated two days after the notification.

The Department reserves the right to accept the propositions made in conformity with the conditions prescribed, which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government, and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to construct the machinery for (name the number) United States screw steam-sloops, in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, by the Navy Department, and hereunto appended, and for prices and within the times as follows:

For the machinery of the (name the vessel) the price to be (name the sum) dollars.

The total time of completion to be (name the number of consecutive days) from two days after the notification of acceptance has been made by the Bureau, provided the vessel be placed at my (or our) disposal within (name the number of consecutive days) from the same date.

If the vessel should not be placed at our disposal within the time stipulated then the time of completion to be (name the number of days) from the date of the notification that the vessel is placed at our disposal.

NOTE.—*Repeat the last three paragraphs for the other three vessels.*

Should my (or our) proposal be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signatures and certificate.

(Place.) (Signed,) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing proposal be accepted —— will within ten days after receipt of the contract at —— execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the construction of the machinery proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, hereunto appended, and under which it was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

(Witness.) C. D.
(Place.)
(Signed.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.

(Signature.) G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 25, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT NO bills hereafter will be paid by this Department for articles furnished, or for any services rendered, to any Officer, Regiment or Company, unless such claim is based on written authority from this office.

G. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief, and
Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;

A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;

An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;

A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardiner, for full term;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;

An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;

A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;

A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;

A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;

A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;

A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;

A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;

Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;

Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackson, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;

Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

STEAMBOATS.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.
FARE TWENTY CENTS.

The splendid steamer GEORGE LAW, Capt. JOHN CRAWFORD, will leave every SUNDAY, from Pier No. 26, North River, between Robinson and Barclay sts., at 8:45 A. M., landing at Union, Rossville, Totten's and Perth Amboy. Returning, will leave Keyport at 3 P. M.; Perth Amboy, 3:30; Tottens, 3:40; Rossville, 4; Union, 4:15.

SHREWSBURY.—AUGUST.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN F. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE LONG BRANCH.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 8½ A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 8½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.
Friday, Aug. 23, 8½ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 23, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 24, 8½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 24, 4 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 25, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 25, 4 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 26, 1½ A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 27, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1½ P. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 28, 7 A. M.
Wed'day, Aug. 28, 1 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 29, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 30, 9 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 30, 3 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 31, 3½ P. M.

The LAURA connects for Red Bank and intermediate landings.

John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan Village. Fare 80 cents.

SHREWSBURY.—AUGUST.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N.R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 21, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 23, 3:50 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 23, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 24, 4:10 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 24, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 27, 8½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 26, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 28, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 27, 12 M.
Thursday, Aug. 29, 9:45 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 30, 10 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 31, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 30, 2½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 2, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. 2, 6 A. M.

The LAURA connects for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by J. H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sunday excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8½ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

DAY BOATS FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamer DANIEL DREW, leaves Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. at 7 o'clock A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets good to return for one week, can be had on the above boats at greatly reduced rates.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.
THE NAUSHON leaves West 10th-st. at 9¼, 12¼ and 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Jay-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Pier No. 4, N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare, with return tickets, 25 cents.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING at Stratton's Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, City Island and New-Rochelle. The favorite steamer MAYFLOWER leaves Robinson-st., N. R., at 7¾ A. M.; James Slip, E. R., at 8¾; Delancy-st. 8¾; 11th-st. 9; 26th-st. 9¼. Returning, leaves Glen Cove at 3 P. M., New-Rochelle 3½, making all the landings.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.—Landing at Union, Rossville, Tottens, Perth Amboy and Cliffwood. The steamboat KEYPORT leaves Robinson-st. Pier 9 at A. M. Returning, leaves Keyport at 3½ P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7:30 A. M., making her usual landings.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 5 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

STEAMBOATS.—THE AURORA, FOR PEEKskill and intermediate landings, will, on SUNDAY MORNING, leave Jay-st. Pier at 7½ o'clock.

HELP WANTED.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRY goods store; salary, fifty dollars the first year. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A RAILROAD TICKET office, 8 porters, 2 girls to travel, and 1 stewardess. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—MEN TO MAKE knapsacks. Apply at No. 65 East 25th-st.

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections: they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, receipt on of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

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SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name ☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜ is on the outside wrapper. *All others are spurious counterfeits.*

2 Sole Managers wanted, ACTIVE, ENERGETIC, AMBITIOUS MEN, to take charge of Agencies in their respective localities. Salary $1,000 per annum. Address, with stamp, for particulars, A. B. C., Box 1,000 Post-Office, New-York City.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Chief Cabin Passage..... $110
Second Cabin Passage..... 75
Steerage..... 30

Chief

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

are not willing to carry out all the provisions of the Constitution for the protection of the rights of every section of the country, I answer that of the twenty millions of constitution-loving men in the North, this alone do not constitute the one-hundredth part of one per cent.

If any body has the right to secede from the Union on account of the election of a President not responsive to their views, one would think it would be the Northern Democracy, when it is known that the comparative vote of the North, against the successful candidate, was greater than the whole popular vote of the South, given against said candidate. This rebellion, my friends, is not on account of the election of President Lincoln, but the leading men of the South have determined to control the Government or to destroy it. They forget the power to originate also coexist with it the power to preserve, and as this Government was formed by the people of the United States, it will only be abolished when a majority of the intelligent constituency it has failed to accomplish the beneficent objects for which it was instituted.

The American Revolution was the crowning glory of the age in which it transpired. It dignified the era in which it occurred. It emancipated a whole continent from monarchical enslavement, and elevated intellectual strife to the dignity of universal political equality. This was the great mission of our illustrious ancestors; to-day that work is in peril. It involves the whole system of free government, wherever language is spoken or society is organized. It affects not merely the present, but it reaches into all time.

Every great era developes the men whom Providence destines, shall leave the impress of their labors upon the age in which they live. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, as the representative of a sectional idea, the exponent of any system of legislation, which builds up one class of interests at the expense of the rest, of any partisan sentiment, can have no claim upon the American democracy. But, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, as the constitutional representative of free government, as the chosen and legitimate exponent of well regulated liberty, as the defender of the rights and interests of the people, stands enshrined this day in the hearts of all men who believe that constitutional freedom is the dominant sentiment of the age, and that the loyal American people, under the blessings of peace, a e guiding and directing that sentiment, as it convulses the ocean of human passion abroad.

THE SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

The Seventeenth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, enlisted for the war, arrived in this City, *vid* the New-Haven Railroad, yesterday afternoon. They were received with enthusiasm all the way from Springfield, and at New-Haven were provided with a collation. At this point, also, a lady-love of one of the soldiers, who had disguised herself in regimentals, was discovered, and, much to her chagrin, ejected. On their arrival at Twenty-seventh-street, the regiment was received, and escorted down Broadway to the Park Barracks, where the men were, in the course of the afternoon, supplied with dinner. The officers dined with the Massachusetts Committee, at the Astor. The regiment numbers 1,045 men, uniformed like the others from that State, and is provided with ambulances, wagons, horses, and camp equipage, and armed with the smooth-bore Springfield musket. They carried at the head of the column a deserter from the Eleventh Regiment, handcuffed. The following are the officers:

Acting Colonel—Lieut.-Col. Fellows.
Major—Professor Clarke, of Amherst College.
Adjutant—B. A. Mann, of Chelsea.
Quartermaster—Levi P. Thompson, of Cambridge.
Surgeon—Isaac F. Galloupe, of Lynn.

Company A, of Newburyport—Captain, David F. Brown; First Lieutenant, Thos. W. Foster; Second Lieutenant, Thos. W. Goodwin.

Company B, of South-Danvers—Captain, Sidney C. Bancroft.

Company C, of North Danvers—Captain, Nehemiah P. Kuller; First Lieutenant, William W. Smith; Second Lieutenant, ——.

Company D, of Salisbury—Captain, George H. Morrill; First Lieutenant, J. A. Greeley; Second Lieutenant, B. H. Chesley.

Company E, of Haverhill—Captain, Michael McNamara; First Lieutenant, Henry Spland; Second Lieutenant, James Moroney.

Company F, of Haverhill—Captain, Luther Day; First Lieutenant, E. F. Tompkins; Second Lieutenant, W. H. Turner.

Company G, of Rockport—Captain, Daniel B. Tarr; First Lieutenant, Geo. W. Tufts; Second Lieutenant, Alfred G. Channell.

Company H, British Volunteers, of Boston—Captain, J. K. Lloyd; First Lieutenant, J. H. Hammond; Second Lieutenant, R. W. McCourt.

Company I, of Lawrence—Captain, Thomas Weir; First Lieutenant, Michael Burns; Second Lieutenant, Charles P. German.

Company K, of Malden—Captain, Joseph R. Simonds; First Lieutenant, Ivory Richardson; Second Lieutenant, Henry W. Oliver.

Arrangements were made for the regiment to leave for Washington *vid* the New-Jersey Railroad evening train.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT OF MAINE.

This regiment, which has been encamped at Augusta, Me., for some time past, broke camp on Friday, and proceeded to Boston *en route* for Washington. On Friday evening the regiment embarked on the steamer *Bay State* for this City. Shortly after 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, the *Bay State* arrived at Pier No. 4 North River. The men did not land, but were at once transferred to the steamer *Red Jacket* and taken to Elizabethport, whence they took the cars for Washington.

The men composing this regiment are a fine hardy set of fellows, mostly lumbermen, raftsmen and farmers raised along the Kennebec and Penobscot river. On the way through Boston the men state that they were enthusiastically received, and were the recipients of a fine collation provided for them at Faneuil Hall.

A few of the men were without uniforms, but will be supplied therewith on their arrival at Washington. The regiment is armed with the Windsor rifle and sabre bayonet. All the men were provided with rations for three days. Col. E. C. MASON, the commandant of the regiment, is an officer of the regular Army, holding a captaincy in the Seventeenth Infantry. Accompanying the regiment is a brass band of twelve pieces, and a drum *corps* of fourteen. Subjoined is a list of the officers:

FIELD.

Colonel—E. C. Mason.
Lieutenant-Colonel—S. Connor.
Major—T. W. Hyde.

COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Adjutant—C. D. Johnson.
Chaplain—James A. Varney, (Baptist.)
Surgeon—Thomas Barker.
Assistant Surgeon—F. M. Endyth.
Quartermaster——— Russell.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant-Major, John Fogg; Quartermaster-Sergeant, C. Whittemore; Drum-Major, Alonzo Guinon.

LINE.

Company A, from Aroostook; J. W. Freese, Captain; J. Swan, First Lieutenant; J. T. Butler, Ensign.

Company B, from China; S. P. Jones, Captain; W. B. Hasnell, First Lieutenant; —— Webber, Ensign. Capt. Jones, at the time of his enlistment, was a Quaker, but the "Friends" turned him out of their Society on that account.

Company C, from Monmouth; Charles D. Gilmore, Captain; John Batchelder, First Lieutenant; Albert P. Titcombe, Ensign.

Company D, from Bath; H. A. Dalton, Captain; H. S. Hager, First Lieutenant; G. E. Morse, Ensign.

Company E, from Kendall's Mills; S. W. Channing, Captain; A. Nickerson, First Lieutenant; A. F. Emery, Ensign.

Company F, from Biddeford; Wm. M. Cushman, Captain; James M. Andrews, First Lieutenant; Joseph E. Walker, Ensign.

Company G, from Portland; C. H. Gilman, Captain; George B. Knight, First Lieutenant; Simon Walton, Ensign.

Company H, from Bangor; Edward H. Cass, Captain; Thomas S. Cates, First Lieutenant; Henry C. Snow, Ensign.

Company I, from Presque Isle; Henry Rolfe, Captain; Harvey Austin, First Lieutenant; Charles H. Haney, Ensign.

Company K, from Monmouth; G. K. Norris, Captain; Granville P. Cochran, First Lieutenant; John E. Cook, Ensign.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

LINCOLN CAVALRY.

The Lincoln Cavalry Regiment, which was expected to march on Saturday, did not leave, it having become reported that Mrs. President LINCOLN would, on her way from Long Branch, on Monday, make a presentation of a flag and guide colors. This, with some other matters, determined them to wait until Monday

THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR THE SOLDIERS.

While the State makes liberal provision for the physical wants of the Army and Navy; personal friends and the people of God are not indifferent to their intellectual and spiritual welfare. Since the first movements towards Washington in April, the American Tract Society, Nassau-street, New-York, have supplied the Federal troops with three thousand dollars worth of their excellent publications. A part of this supply has been made in periodicals and pamphlet tracts, but a larger amount in their valuable soldier's camp and pocket libraries. Of the Camp Library, 18mo, neatly bound, including such books as *Havelock, Vicars, Hammond*, &c., they have furnished 500 sets, comprising 12,500 volumes. Of the Pocket Library, including such books as the *Soldier's Text Book, Soldier's Hymns, Col. Gardiner, Corporal Murray, True Story of Lucknow*, 200 sets, comprising 8,000 volumes. These publications are all highly prized by the men, and urgent applications for more to be sent to the various encampments in the Middle and Western States, and to the hospitals and encampments in and around Washington, are daily made to the committee by Chaplains, Army Committees and others. The Society is in great need of contributions to meet these claims.

DEPARTURE OF THE CAMERON RIFLES—A DISGRACEFUL ROW.

The Cameron Rifles, Col. BITER, for the last three weeks encamped on the grounds connected with the United States Arsenal, Bergen Hill, N. J., departed for the seat of war last evening. They left their camp at 2 P. M. yesterday, and crossed over to this City, where they were presented with a regimental banner in the City Hall Park. When the men arrived at Pier No. 2 North River, the steamboat which had been chartered for their conveyance had not arrived at the dock, so they were marched into the Battery encampment, in order to keep them together. While there, some difficulty occurred with one of the Fire Zouaves, which regiment is encamped there, and some members of the Cameron Rifles. Policeman WILLIAM MARR rushed in to separate the combatants, and was set upon by some of the officers of the Cameron Rifles, who out at him with their swords, giving him three gashes on the head, one in the neck, and two stabs in the back. Officer MARR then drew his pistol and fired two shots, with what effect he knows not, but thinks he killed a man, as he saw him fall. Reserves from the various station-houses were sent for; on their arrival at the scene, the disturbance was soon quelled, and the regiment left the City a little after 8 o'clock, in the steamboat *John Potter*. Policeman MARR, who is dangerously but not fatally wounded, was removed to his residence, No. 76 Broome-street. Sergeant BORMAN, of Company D, First Regiment Fire Zouaves, endeavoring to protect Officer MARR, was badly cut in the hand. The following is a list of the officers:

Colonel, Robert Betge; Lieutenant-Colonel, G. Von Gerber; Major, S. Kleefish; Adjutant, A. F. Woellmer; Quartermaster, Louis Simon; First Surgeon, Dr. Louis Schulze; Chaplain, Herman Krage; Second Surgeon, Dr. Reiseberg; Hospital Steward, Otto Brandt.

Company Commanders—Company A, Capt. Von Steinhousen; Company B, Capt. Von Uhden; Company C, Capt. Vonder Bosh; Company D, Capt. Vogel; Company E, Capt. Warch; Company F, Capt. Von Koenig; Company G, Capt. Butcher; Company H, Capt. Hoffman; Company I, Capt. Campe; Company K, Capt. Siebeneicher.

THE HANCOCK GUARD.

The War Department has authorised the immediate formation of the Hancock Guard, which has been placed under the command of Col. L. W. TINELLI. This gentleman, an European victim to the exigencies of the struggles for home liberty in Italy, is a soldier of experience, a man of excellent education, and, in every sense of the phrase, a gentleman calculated to command with energy and ability. The following shows what this regiment is about, and what it is likely to be:

HEAD-QUARTERS HANCOCK GUARD,
14 CHAMBERS-STREET, Aug. 23d, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The country is now calling upon her citizens to organize in her defence as rapidly as possible. For this aim and object, a regiment known as the Hancock Guard is now in process of organization, and its Colonel, L. W. TINELLI, an officer of many years of experience in Spain, Italy and Portugal, has been authorized by the War Department to bring it into immediate service. As there are many expenses to be incurred, which of necessity fall upon the officers or their friends, previous to being sworn into service, any contribution you may make will be gratefully received and appreciated. It is desired by the friends of this corps that its officers shall be composed of soldiers, and that the requirements of wealth as a means for position shall in this regiment be ignored.

The following-named gentlemen compose the Finance Committee, and are alone authorized to receive contributions, and to them are referred all persons desiring information in regard to it.

A report of all monies contributed, with the names of the donors and the manner in which the same has been expended, will, from time to time, be published.

COMMITTEE:

COL. S. D. BRADFORD, Head-quarters N. Y. S. M.
HON. JOHN D. TOWNSEND, Astoria, L. I.
HON. JUDGE J. K. VAN NESS, Astoria, L. I.
RICHARD BUSTEED, Esq., 229 Broadway, N. Y.
HON. JOHN R. BRADY, City Hall.
D. S. OGDEN, Esq., Astoria, L. I.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Esq., No. 40 Wall-street.
SAMUEL B. BARTOW, Esq., Astoria, L. I.
EDWIN F. POST, Esq., Astoria, L. I.
HENRY C. FREEMAN, Esq., Ravenswood, L. I.

BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

Recruiting for this regiment is progressing favorably. Companies B and C are fast filling up, and will be ready for mustering into the United States service to-morrow. Several recruiting offices have been opened during the last week in this City and New-Jersey. Two full companies are expected from Newark in the course of a few days, and recruiting officers have been sent to Massachusetts and Connecticut to raise a company in each of those States. The position of Surgeon has been accepted by H. J. PHILLIPS, M. D., who will prove a valuable acquisition to the regiment, having served on the Medical Staff of the British Army through the entire Crimean campaign. The head-quarters are at No. 648 Broadway. Recruits, immediately upon signing the roll, are forwarded to Camp Eaton, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

The bathing squad of the British Volunteers, who were drifted to sea after losing their oars last Thursday morning, were cast on shore in their boat, on the Long Island side, about 5 o'clock the same day. A sailor very kindly rigged a temporary mast and sail, and brought them to Camp Eaton, about 8 P. M.

FIRST REGIMENT WASHINGTON GREYS,

Now in quarters at Camp Wakeman, East New-York, expected to have left for the seat of war yesterday, but while preparing to depart, Col. MOORE received the following order:

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Aug. 22, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER NO.—Special orders No. 348 are hereby modified by extending the time fixed for the departure of the Washington Greys, Col. MOORE, to the 31st of August, inst.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Adjt.-Gen.

FIRST REGIMENT FREMONT RIFLES.

We understand from official quarters, that the First Regiment of Fremont Rifles, Col. W. MERRITT, have commenced to muster in their men. Large accessions to their numbers will be made during the coming week. The men immediately upon their arrival will be transferred to the camp of instruction at Scarsdale, which is finely located in a healthy and beautiful part of Westchester County. We are pleased to know that this important arm of the service is in so prosperous a condition.

THE SECOND REGIMENT FIRE ZOUAVES.

The remaining soldiers of this regiment are ordered to rendezvous at the Battery Barracks, from whence they will be taken direct to Washington, by Capt. CHESTER, who remains for that purpose. The train leaves early on Monday morning, and every one must be on the spot. By order of

Lieut. C. M. FAIRBANK, Commanding.

THE BARNEY RIFLES, (SCHWARZE YAGER.)

This regiment will muster in five companies next week. The staff consists of the following distinguished military gentlemen: Col. KOSLAY, a well-known officer of the Hungarian Army; Lieut.-Col. A. HACK, an officer of the Austrian and also of the Hungarian Army; Major L. V. LITROW, an officer of the Austrian Army and of the English Legion, a Cadet of the Military Academy in Vienna; Adjt. L. HEVERNY, an officer of the Hungarian Army in 1848, and Assistant of the Secretary of State in 1849, during the Governorship of KOSSUTH.

THE NEW-YORK RIFLES.

One company belonging to this regiment, Col. LE GENDRE, was inspected and mustered into the United States service yesterday. Capt. CASTRO was in command, and at once took his men to Camp Washington, Staten Island.

THE GERMAN RIFLES.

This regiment, now in progress of formation, had another company mustered into the service of the United States yesterday. Capt. HERMAN WELLER was in command. The men belonging to this corps are quartered at LAUPERMAN'S, Hamilton Park.

THE MANHATTAN RIFLES.

This regiment, now quartered at Palace Garden, had a company, under command of Capt. WILLIAM H. MATHEWS, inspected and mustered into the service of the United States yesterday. Col. GEO. W. VANDERBILT is at the head of this organization.

A PLEA FOR THE NEW-YORK RIFLES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Would it not be well to call the attention of the proper authorities to the condition of several regiments or parts of regiments in this City, the members of which are expecting and, indeed, anxious to be mustered in for the war. Whose ever the fault may be that this is not done, I speak from authority when I say, that in many of these organizations, the desire of the *men* is almost unanimous for an opportunity of striking one blow at this most pestiferous rebellion. In the corps to which the writer belongs (the New-York Rifles—this body, however, must not be confounded with the regiment of the same name which is quartered out of town,) the feeling for active service pervades every company, so much so, indeed, that at a regular meeting held at Hope Chapel, a motion to resolve the regiment into a Home Guard was indignantly scouted, and several members, whose avocations would not permit them to leave the City, resigned, under the impression that its duties would soon become arduous. As our members are nearly all unmarried men, and either clerks, bookkeepers or young lawyers, many of them out of business at present; it would seem peculiarly appropriate that they should be among the first to offer their services; but this can only be done through our officers. We have a serviceable uniform (grey faced with black,) provided at our own expense, and the Enfield rifle furnished by the State. We consider ourselves tolerably efficient in drill, and our officers, together with many of the men, have devoted much time to sword exercise, under competent masters. If, by the publication of this in your valuable journal, you could induce the proper authorities to consider our case favorably, you would confer a favor on the regiment at large, and particularly upon a constant reader. A RIFLEMAN.

A DAY AT FORT HAMILTON.

THE BROOKLYN PHALANX—THE PRISONERS AT FORT LAFAYETTE.

Through the especial kindness of Col. BURKE, Commanding Officer at Fort Hamilton, we were last week permitted to reconnoitre these premises, which are at present the seat of so much interest. Everything has a business look, from the domestic every-day proceedings within the battlements, to the ugly sixty-four pounders peeping over the seaward ramparts, on the alert for any audacious crafts that would fain give the slip to such *awful bores*. The redout remains unfurnished with artillery as yet.

The First Long Island Regiment, Col. ADAMS, was encamped between the fort and the redoubt. The Texan troops on parole are to the left, and the Long Island Volunteers, under Col. PERRY, occupied the public ground a half mile up the road from the fort. Between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Long Island Volunteers were informed that 15 minutes would be given them in which to prepare to join the companies from Fort Schuyler, who were expected to arrive by the steamer *Atlas*. In an instant all was hurry and excitement. Stray articles of attire were quickly dispatched within the narrow limits of the knapsack, without any regard to their tendency to crumple. Tin pans and associate cups were secured by a strap and slung across the shoulders in such juxtaposition as to insure the bearer "music wherever he goes." What with tripping up in the tangled grass, friendly collisions and apologies *en passant*, the troops were in a fair way to be up to time, when, *presto*, change, the order comes that the regiment *en voyage* will bivouac with them, instead of their taking passage at once for Washington.

Now the scene of interest changes to the steamdr just arrived, loaded to the guards with loyal sons of the Union. On our way down to the pier we gained an inkling of the estimation in which the civil denizens of the neighborhood hold the military element in their midst. A respectable villager saunters up to a spectator, whose choice point of view commands the panorama at the water's edge, and, in a tone as if he were remarking upon a drove of cattle being driven on to a transport, inquired:

"What are those animals doing, Major—going or coming?"

"Don't know," replied the Major with a manner little less *nonchalant*; "all going, 'tis to be hoped."

We move on, making way at every few steps for the sorrowful procession of bent forms, assisted sometimes by a friendly arm; flushed faces half hidden in handkerchiefs already saturated with regretful tears, composed of the wives, sisters and mothers who had accompanied their loved ones from Fort Schuyler, and were now forced to take a final leave of them. Some of the wives had been with their husbands for three months, and would gladly have shared their rough life through to the end of their service, but it was denied them as impracticable.

One poor girl seemed utterly overcome with anxiety and distress. A young brother had enlisted without knowing, till it was too late, that he was going directly against his two elder brothers, who were in the Confederate ranks. The sister, could she have had her choice, would have had withdrawn the two, and encouraged the younger and more loyal brother; but that she was impotent to reach them, her heart seemed nearly broken that she could not influence the removal of the one so near her. These poor women, as they turned the brow of the hill, waving their sad adieu from the car window on their lonely Cityward journey, were not aware that the order for departure had been countermanded, and that those they regretted would perhaps remain a week longer. The few who lingered long enough to be apprised of the good news, seemed overjoyed at the prospect of a few short hours more in the society they might never enjoy again.

All was now joy and gladness upon the campground. The band played welcoming airs as the new arrivals wound up the hill and formed upon the grassy slope above the Fort.

Now they stack arms, and we have an opportunity of making a few observations as to the *tout ensemble* of this much talked of Brooklyn Phalanx.

The officers believe in their initials, L. I. V., as being ominous of their invincibility; and they have reason to believe that they are anxiously awaited in Baltimore by certain parties who will hail their advent as an occasion suitable for expressing their sentiments in regard to a certain name prominent in their ranks. Indeed, it has been frequently spoken of as Beecher's regiment, it being well known that Rev. H. W. BEECHER has interested himself greatly in procuring its acceptance by the Government, and that he has a brother as chaplain, also a son who is second lieutenant in its official corps. But the men say they "calculate to L. I. V., and to go *through Baltimore, too.*"

Mrs. EDWARD BEECHER accompanies her husband (the chaplain) as far as is expedient, when she will devote her attention to the Hospitals. The regiment was ready to start since Sunday, and, as we have stated, have since got fairly off to the seat of war.

It was quite noticeable that the paraphernalia pertaining to soldier costume, which is generally represented and supposed to be so irksome to be borne, did not deter certain parties from increasing it to the extent of several boxes of cigars, carried under the arm; meerchaums and attending requisites, and occasionally a private loaf of bread, (beloved home-made bread not to be procured for love or money anywhere but at home.) When all manœuvres ceased, and the longed-for moment of relaxation arrived, we observed the proprietor of one of these precious relics to fall to in a desperate effort to slice it with his sword. The crust being rather tough, however, refused to give way to an implement so contrasting to the thin sharp bread-knife, till at last the voracious individual dropped upon his knees, and brought his energies to bear, with the ground for a basis, whereupon the assailed loaf became dissevered, but not in slices. The operator is known as the "funny man" of the regiment.

The fine band of Company K regaled those who lingered for a sunset stroll on the "tented field" to some glorious music.

A beautiful silver horn, a present from Gen. WOOL and others to the leader, Mr. JONES, is a curiosity. It is composed wholly of Mexican dollars, and finished off with a massive gold plate, upon which is engraved the names of the donors. Some of the musicians were with the Duryee Zouaves in Fortress Monroe, and have now enlisted with the Long Island Volunteers for three years or the war.

Three of their Captains were in the Mexican war, and are thoroughly *au fait* in what they have undertaken. Their Colonel (ADAMS) is a graduate of West Point, and was there with BEAUREGARD. All trust may be placed in this corps of officers, as temperance is a watchword among them.

The seventeen prisoners now confined at Fort Lafayette, are not indulged in any intercourse with their friends, except by letter, or a special permit from Gen. SCOTT. The order which accompanies them being "Treat them kindly; make them comfortable; but *keep them securely.*"

Their apartments are not carpeted, but in all other respects provided with every requisite for common comfort—good beds and bedding, arm chairs, tables, plenty of stationery—of which they make liberal use, either in communicating with their friends or elaborating their fancies in a literary way.

They are not locked up, but allowed to promenade to the full extent of their sea-girt premises. Dominoes and cards form part of their resources for amusement.

Some remarks derogatory to the bill of fare have gained the public ear, but so far as our observation went plenty of fresh beef, fresh bread, potatoes, beans and other nutritious vegetables, could give no cause for complaint to those accustomed to none other than simple, wholesome diet, while those whose means have enabled them to live more luxuriously, are at liberty here as well to gratify their tastes to any reasonable extent, provided they bear the expense. Wines and brandy form a portion of their lawful subsistence, yet those who desire extra quality or quantity, will no doubt be willing to pay for it in all cases, as many of them now do.

The daily papers, which at first were denied the prisoners—the social position of some of them rendering it inexpedient—are now freely supplied as their various tastes may require. On the night of Mr. BURKE'S arrival he was in danger of having no bed, as the sergeant had gone off and taken the key to the bedding resource; but Lieut. STRAHRE had no idea of letting friend or enemy lack for a good night's rest, if their conscience would allow, and therefore turned over his own facilities in that line to the member from Philadelphia. This self-sacrifice was recognised with grateful appreciation by his unfortunate guest.

All correspondence to or from the prisoners must necessarily undergo the inspection of Col. BURKE, yet it is but just to say that letters of a domestic nature are merely glanced over, to insure against any treasonable tone marking their contents.

A ridiculous idea gained ground with some of the villagers, that the unaccountable countermanding of the departure, and the great influx of new troops, prognosticated an attack upon Fort La Fayette for the purpose of releasing the State prisoners.

News from California by the Pony Express.

OUTER TELEGRAPH STATION,
NINETY-FIVE MILES WEST OF FORT KEARNEY,
Saturday, Aug. 24.

The Pony Express passed here at 10 o'clock this morning bringing the following intelligence from the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Aug. 16—P. M.

Arrived 10th, ship *Winged Racer*, New-York; bark *Theresia*, Rio de Janeiro.

Sailed 10th, ship *Eureka*, Melbourne; *Decatur*, Hong Kong; *Harkaway*, Melbourne.

The market is slightly more active. Butter, 25c.@27¾c.; Candles, 19¼c.@20¼c.; Crushed Sugar, 12¾c.@13c.; Rio Coffee held at 19c.@21c.; Raw Sugar advanced; Whisky, 36c.; Coal—none on first hands; Superfine Flour, $4 25 for export. Best Wheat for export, $1 40. Barley, 85c.@87c.

Yesterday was the first day that official advices were received from Washington, concerning who is to command the fifteen hundred troops called for from California, and how they are to serve on the plains. They are to be organized agreeably to the request of Mr. CAMERON, Secretary of War. The Governor has commissioned Col. CARLTON, of the United States Army, to be the chief in command, and Major J. R. WEST, of San Francisco, second in command, taking charge of the cavalry. There is no doubt the whole fifteen hundred will be rapidly raised for the duty assigned them. Five companies, mostly infantry, were accepted today in this city. Military men, however, are ambitious to see active service against a civilized enemy rather than to roam over the plains.

A guard of twenty-five U. S. Infantry, and a Lieutenant, went down in the last Panama steamer, to escort the treasure as far as Aspinwall.

There is no State news of importance.

GEORGE HUDSON, the San Francisco Justice of the Peace, who, in 1859, fined the proprietors of the *Bulletin* newspaper $100 each for publishing the confession of Mrs. SICKLES, on the ground that it was not fit for publication, has obtained a verdict in Judge HAGER'S Court, of $150 damages against the *Bulletin* proprietors, because they called him a Dogberry.

Democratic County Convention.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 24.

The Democratic County Convention was held here to-day. Gen. JAY CADY and Mayor A. W. HUNTER were chosen as Delegates to the State Convention. PETER VINE and A. C. VAN PATTEN were chosen as alternates. JAMES FULLER was chosen Judicial Delegate.

Resolutions were passed, approving of the action of the Democratic State Committee.

News from Hayti.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 23.

Advices from Hayti to the 8th inst., represent that a formidable conspiracy to overthrow the Government by the pure blacks had been discovered. Several arrests had been made.

Intelligence from St. Domingo represents the inhabitants reconciled to the Spanish Goverement, as it gives them stability in place of rebellion and revolutions.

Movements of Ex-President Pierce.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 23.

Ex-President FRANKLIN PIERCE stopped in this city to-day, *en route* to Niagara Falls. He paid visits to Hon. ERASTUS CORNING, and to the editors of the *Atlas and Argus*. He leaves to-night for the Falls and Detroit.

Burning of the Baltimore County Court-House.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Aug. 24.

The Baltimore County Court-house, at Towsentown, was fired this morning by an incendiary. The fire was confined to the Record-office. The rest of the building escaped.

Fire.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 24—1 P. M.

The malt-house of SOLOMON SCHELL, in this city, containing 6,000 bushels of malt, worth $4,500, was burnt this morning. The building was valued at $5,000, upon which there is an insurance of $2,000.

The Nova-Scotian Outward Bound.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Aug. 24.

The steamer *Nova-Scotian* sailed at 11:15 A. M for Liverpool. She takes out 81 passengers.

Homes for the Poor at the West.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 16th, I see an article on "our burdens and their relief." In it you suggest, as a relief, the emigration to the Northwest of laboring men and women. It appears to be so good a suggestion, that I hasten to second it. This town numbers only about two thousand souls, and a good proportion of them are Irish; yet, a good, trustworthy domestic is very hard to find when a household suddenly finds itself in need of one. Inexperienced young persons occupy places, and have the wages that older ones ought to have. "The gods help those that help themselves," and if the thousands of able-bodied people in your City who are out of employment, or may be this Winter, are not willing to earn our money, they ought not to expect to live on yours. If they will come this way, and not stopping in the cities, will scatter themselves in the towns, and be willing to let go all false pride and take such situations as Providence leads them to, they will then, at least, be where people will feel willing to see that they do not suffer, if it should so happen that labor should not be wanted, and will feel that their money is not wasted in the support of idleness.

If only two families of ten persons went into each of the thickly-settled towns in the southern portion of this State, it would take three thousand persons.

Yours truly, L. .

DELAVAN, Wisconsin, Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1861.

Tried and Found Faithless.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 23, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Visiting the Washington Monument this morning, I was struck with the appropriateness to present circumstances of the stones presented by the States of Louisiana and Tennessee. You will recollect that the inscriptions thereon are as follows:

TENNESSEE.
THE FEDERAL UNION,
IT MUST BE PRESERVED.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA,

RVER.	FAITHFUL	TO THE
CON-	STATE	AND
STI-	ARMS.	THE
TUTION.		UNION.

FRANK.

Unfortunate Affray in Chicago.

A RAILROAD EMPLOYEE KILLED BY A UNITED STATES OFFICER.

Great excitement was created in Chicago, on Aug. 21, by an affray in which FREDERICK KRATZ, a young German, an employe of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, came to his death from a sword wound inflicted by Capt. R. E. A. CROFTON, 16th United States Infantry. The following is the testimony of Capt. HARVEY TILDEN, of the same regiment:

"Was at the Northwestern Railway; took charge of Company B, Sixteenth Regiment; I took charge of them for the purpose of taking them to camp; Companies A and B were marched to the depôt; guards were placed upon the steps of the cars, with orders to allow no one to pass; Capt. CROFTON was in command of Company A; I halted my Company and stepped on the platform of the car where the affair took place; stepped into the car and heard some little disturbance and scuffling, and went to see what it was; saw deceased standing on the platform; asked him what he wanted; he told me it was none of my business; I told him orders were that no man should pass the guard; he said he didn't care whether the orders had been given by anybody or a s—n of a b—h like me; this was his remark as near as I can remember; I seized him, tearing his linen coat; I called for the corporal of the guard; he struck me twice; I followed him, and he struck me again; with that, Capt. Crofton ran out of the car and made some remarks which I cannot remember; he came from the car next in front; Crofton asked what was the matter; the man called to Capt. Crofton, "you s—n of a b—h;" Capt. Crofton then struck the man with the flat of his sword on the side of his head; it was only a light tap; deceased then struck at the Captain; don't know if he hit him; Crofton then caught him and tore his coat; he then stood inside the car; Crofton said, "Will you please to leave the car?" the fellow said, "No, you son of a ——," shaking his fist, and walking slowly backward; I was standing at the door, looking in; Capt. Crofton was much excited; he drew his sword and struck the man; [illegible] him; he said the sword three fingers above the hilt; no one was in the car except us; the man fell forward and struck his head against the stove or seat; he staggered out of the car; I went and formed my company, and put them into their car; a few minutes later I heard the man was dead; I did not see him; I saw him fall and strike his head; the Captain's name is Robt. E. A. Crofton; after first striking him with the flat of his sword, don't know what the Captain did with his sword; no one else was in the car; the guards were at the door to keep everybody out; the man would not tell me if he had any business in the car; he walked out of the car after being stabbed; Capt. Crofton walked out to the camp; don't know if deceased was intoxicated; don't know the name of the guard; I am in the regular service; I am attached to the Sixteenth Regiment United States Infantry; I am stationed at Kalamazoo, and go to-morrow to White Pigeon to muster in a company; as soon as I learned the man was dead I reported it to Major Coolidge, commanding; Capt. Crofton is at Desplaines, in charge of the camp.

Witness gave his own recognizance in $500 to appear and give testimony.

The jury found that the deceased came to his death at the hands of Robert E. A. Crofton, and he was committed to jail for trial.

Important from Hayti.

DISCOVERY OF A CONSPIRACY TO OVERTHROW THE GOVERNMENT—ARREST OF SOME OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

From the Boston Journal, Aug. 23.

For some time apprehensions have been expressed that preparations were making by the *blacks* of Hayti to overthrow what they call the "Mulatto Government" of the Island, the latter class being the most intelligent and wealthy inhabitants of the Republic, though in a great minority with regard to numbers. President GEFFRARD is nearly black, but the mulatto element has considerable control in his counsels, and his Ministry, as a general thing, are classed as leaning in the same direction.

The *caste* feeling of the blacks of Hayti is stronger against the mulatto than even the pure white, and it has been evident for some time that an attempt at overthrow of the Government would take place at an early day. The malcontents had their head-quarters at the Capital, but the trading blacks are constitutionally timid, and in their various revolutions the fierce mahogany cutters in the vicinity of Aux Cayes, Jeremie and other places, are summoned to the work of overthrow. These are mostly ignorant blacks, who are ready for any work that promises increased pay or plunder. The conspiracy, according to advices received in this city from Aux Cayes, Jeremie, &c., as late as the 8th inst., had been discovered by Government, and at Aux Cayes several arrests had been made of conspirators, who would probably be shot.

No disposition is manifested to change the Government of the island again from a Republic to an Empire, but the rebels seek to place in the Presidential chair, SALOMONS, late Prime Minister under the Emperor SOULOUQUE, who is a most ardent hater of white and mulatto. For the present the conspiracy has been checked by the arrests that have been made, but letters from unprejudiced sources express the opinion that the blacks will ere long carry out their designs. Among other plans to satisfy the people it has been proposed to change all of the Cabinet but one, in order to introduce into it a larger share of the black element.

The general feeling in Hayti seems to be that as the war in the United States will not result in the general emancipation of the slaves, the sooner it is settled the better, for it interferes greatly with the prosperity of the island.

From St. Domingo, intelligence comes that the inhabitants are reconciled to the Spanish Government as it gives them stability in the place of continued rebellions and revolutions.

Cricket.

AMERICANS *vs.* ENGLISH.—The second annual match between the English and American cricketers of Long Island was played at Bedford, yesterday, in the presence of an unusually large crowd of spectators, there being considerable interest manifested in the result. The game was well played throughout, but on the part of the Americans the fielding was not up to their usual high standard, and to their deficiency in this respect many attribute the loss of the match. It was one of the shortest games on record, considering the scores that were made—the whole match only occupying six hours, the actual time of playing the four innings being four hours and thirty minutes. The score is as follows:

AMERICANS.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Parker, l bwb Byers	0	b Bray	0
Pearsall, c Byron, b Stokes	2	lbw, b Byron	1
Morris, b Stokes	16	b Stokes	0
Creighton, c Halley, b Stokes	4	c Halley, b Bray	27
Brainard, run out	0	b Byron	7
Watson, c Saville, b Stokes	4	b Bray	0
Hoagland, c Stokes, b Byron	6	run out	17
Jenkins, not out	0	run out	1
Walden, lbw b Stokes	0	not out	0
Dakin, b Stokes	1	b Bray	4
M. O'Brien, run out	0	b Ball	0
Byes 19, wides 8	27	Byes 9, wides 19	28
Total	60		85

ENGLISH.

Stevens, b Creighton	0		
Lanport, b Hoagland	0	run out	7
Stokes, b Creighton	2	not out	18
Bray, lbw, b Brainard	8	b Creighton	1
Bedford, b Creighton	2	not out	0
Harding, b Creighton	8		
Byron, run out	1	b Watson	20
Bennett, run out	7	b Creighton	0
Bull, c Dakin, b Brainard	1		
Saville, b Creighton	4	b Brainard	1
Halley, not out	5	c Jenkins, b Creighton	2
Byes 27, wides 11	38	Byes 9, wides 8, no balls 2	19
Total	76		71

A Legal Question as to Land Warrants.

The following has been handed to us for publication:

BANKING-HOUSE OF SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FAUT & Co., WASHINGTON, Tuesday